The Outlook

Volume 142 February 3, 1926 Number 5

The Punishment of Colonel Mitchell

THE President sustains the court-martial sentence of Colonel William Mitchell in so far as suspension from the Army for five years is concerned. He modifies, by substituting a half-pay basis, that portion of it which deprived Mitchell of all pay during the period of suspension. The President's action conforms exactly to the recommendations of the Secretary of War, but goes somewhat beyond those of the Judge-Advocate General.

The President received the record from the Secretary of War in the middle of the morning. He acted upon it before leaving his office that afternoon. His promptness, together with the vigor of the President's language in reviewing the offenses of Colonel Mitchell, indicate that the seriousness of the air officer's offense has not been minimized and that there will be no lightening of his load of punishment. The President can of course revise his own ruling whenever he sees fit to do so, and it is made clear that the half-pay allowance may be revoked at pleasure.

Colonel Mitchell himself declined to comment on the President's action until he had time to examine the record, but his chief civilian counsel, Representative Reid, of Illinois, promptly issued a bitter statement in which he assailed the action of the President as un-American.

Wolf! Wolf!

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM N. HASKELL, of the United States Army, was chief of operations in the St. Mihiel offensive. After the war he was detailed as head of the relief administration in Rumania, Armenia, and the Caucasus; and in 1921 was appointed by Herbert Hoover as chief of the American Relief Mission to Russia.

Recently Governor Smith, of New York, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Haskell as Major-General to command the New York National Guard.

Thereupon Richard A. Charles, Executive Secretary of the New York Defense Society, Inc., demanded an investigation of Lieutenant-Colonel Haskell because of alleged reports that he was an admirer of the Russian Soviet system of government, and therefore a possible enemy of American institutions.

(C) Harris & Ewing

Lieutenant-Colonel William N. Haskell

At once Mr. Hoover authorized this statement:

> Colonel Haskell was never pro-Bolshevistic. In fact, he was absolutely the contrary. He is as good an American as walks, and has been a most distinguished public servant.

Pronouncing himself satisfied with the denial, Mr. Charles withdrew his demand for a legislative inquiry.

Once on a time a boy was left in charge of a flock of sheep. While the shepherds were away some distance he cried "Wolf! Wolf!" and brought them on a run to the rescue. When they came, they found no wolf. Having done this repeatedly, the boy saw at last a wolf approaching. He raised his cry; but the shepherds took it for another needless alarm; and the wolf was allowed to feast on his prey unmolested.

A Universal Draft Law for War Time

To write, in the form of a universal draft law, a National insurance policy against war is the avowed purpose of Senator Capper and Representative Royal Johnson, who, with the backing of the American Legion, have introduced identical bills in the two houses of Congress. If the Capper-Johnson Bill becomes law, a declaration of war would clothe the Government with authority to conscript laborers and workers of every kind, to pay them military wages, and to take over all manufacturing plants and compensate their owners within the discretion of the Government.

It is claimed by advocates of the bill that when wealth knows it will not be permitted to profiteer, but that it must serve at soldier wages, the country will think much more deliberately than it commonly has done before permitting itself to go to war. The theory, false though it may be, is held by men in both houses of Congress that the lure of war profits reconciles those who may receive the profits to the thought of war, that war is more likely to occur because money may be made out of it. The men who do the fighting, they say, remain poor, while everybody else makes money. This is said to be the impelling reason for the American Legion's support of the measure.

It is declared that President Coolidge, in his speech at the Omaha meeting of the Legion, committed himself to the principle of the Capper-Johnson Bill. However that may be, the bill came as a surprise to the greater part of official Washington. It was known that such a measure was under consideration, but nobody looked for it to take a prominent place in the proceedings of Congress. Suddenly it appeared, full grown, and proceeded to elbow out of its way bills older and having more prestige.

The fight is certain to be vigorous.

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The lines are already pretty well formed. The biggest organization supporting the bill is the American Legion; the biggest thing opposing it is organized labor. Secretary of the Navy Wilbur and Secretary of War Davis are, as is usual, on opposite sides. Wilbur is quoted as opposing the bill on the ground that it is probably unconstitutional, and Davis as supporting it as a measure of justice and of safety.

Interest since Congress reconvened has centered largely about this and other new bills, notably the several export corporation measures that are being licked into shape. The committee rooms, where all these novelties are in the shaping, have, except for the votes on clôture and the World Court in the Senate, taken the spotlight away from the floors.

Many incidents have occurred that are exhilarating to some, alarming to others. One incident there was depressing to all. Representative Langley, of Kentucky, sent his resignation to Speaker Longworth to be presented to the House. The Supreme Court of the United States had refused to review his conviction on the charge of conspiracy to violate the Prohibition Law, and there remained for him little hope of escaping the Federal penitentiary. He may yet be able to secure a rehearing before the Circuit Court of Appeals, but, even if he should, he might be required to begin serving his sentence before the rehearing is had.

Cleaning Up

WE are delighted to note Police Commissioner George V. McLaughlin's apparent desire to rid "the Finest" of its "Worst."

An editorial in The Outlook of January 20 told of the tragic outcome of the demoralized state of the New York City police—the shooting within the walls of a police station-house of an innocent citizen by a drink-crazed policeman. The offending policeman is only one of many of the sworn officers of the law in New York who themselves persistently disobey the law. The Outlook called upon Commissioner McLaughlin to act. Subsequent newspaper accounts reveal his earnest personal effort to correct the deplorable situation which he inherited from his predecessor.

The manner in which the new Commissioner summarily dismissed from the force another patrolman who was found under the influence of liquor has sent a jolt through the rest of the department which will be remembered.

"The police force is not a reformatory," said the Commissioner. "You are fit or unfit to be members of the force. I am going to do away with a condition that causes 6,000 police trials each year. . . . If you men who are charged with intoxication come here and in your own defense say that your condition was due to the fact that you took medicine, you are wasting your time. You cannot convince me of that stuff."

Commissioner McLaughlin talks as if he meant business, and we believe that he does. That another police officer in a drunken rage is reported in the press of January 25 as cruelly beating a sixteen-year-old boy for no reason at all is only another indication of the conditions existing in the police force of which Commissioner McLaughlin has taken charge. To "clean up the force" is going to be a hard task, but he is going about it with a determination which should win. We commend him and wish him success.

The House of Loquacity

THE filibuster in the Senate on the World Court, with the inevitable delay in Senate consideration of the Tax Bill, is probably doing more toward making possible a reform of Senate rules than the characteristic vehemence of Vice-President Dawes has done or can do. Public ire aroused by the filibuster would have lacked its present effectiveness, however, but for the Dawes crusade. The combined force of the two—a circumstance more fortunate than Mr. Dawes could have expected at the outset—may make it possible for the Underwood revision to go through at this session or, at least, to be brought so prominently before the Senate and the country that success at a subsequent session will be possible. Indications are that the Senate Rules Committee will report proposals for amendments before this session ends.

It is understood in Washington that the Vice-President believes the reform which he demands would be accomplished by adoption of the Underwood clôture. Senator Underwood, it will be remembered, has through a number of years favored revision of the rules in such way as to hold debate within reasonable limits, but his present proposal of a revised clôture rule was made almost immediately following the so-called "outbreak" of Vice-President Dawes on the day of his inauguration.

The Underwood clôture is quite simple and, apparently, would be effective. It is, practically, the old motion for the previous question, familiar to every schoolboys' debating society. It contemplates that any Senator may at any time move consideration of the previous question, which motion must be seconded by a majority of Senators present. Debate is by that action limited to one hour for each Senator, and when the last Senator who wishes to avail himself of the hour's time has finished speaking the vote must be taken on the main question. Thus the Underwood clôture rule would end debate, at the outside limit, in ninety-six hours.

Wrong in Details, Right in Principle

THE effectiveness of the Dawes crusade is yet to be determined. That he has made mistakes in his hot pressing of it is hardly to be denied. Perhaps his recent radio talk was a mistake if for no other reason than that nobody, himself not excepted, can be sure of exactly what he said.

The alumni of Massachusetts Institute of Technology were banqueting in sixty-seven cities, all of them hooked together by radio. The Vice-President was not at one of these banquet boards, but was giving a dinner in his home in Washington in honor of President and Mrs. Coolidge. At the end of the dinner he drove hurriedly to the station of WRC and spoke extemporaneously into the microphone. It was supposed that he would make an after-dinner speech of somewhat regulation pattern. There was no intimation that he meant to press forward in his rules fight. Not a single newspaper reporter was "covering" him. The Washington newspapers got their first intimation of what he had done from excited calls on the telephone. Nobody saw him as he talked except the studio staff of WRC and General James G. Harbord, who introduced him. The record of that speech is written in air and in the memories of his hearers.

There was something in it about a

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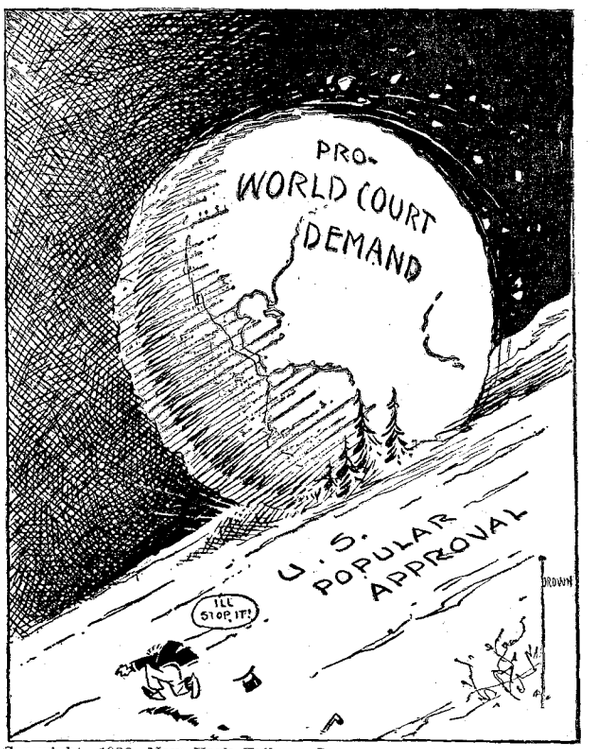
This does make some obstruction

(Twelfth Night, Act II, Scene 5)

Brown in the New York Herald Tribune



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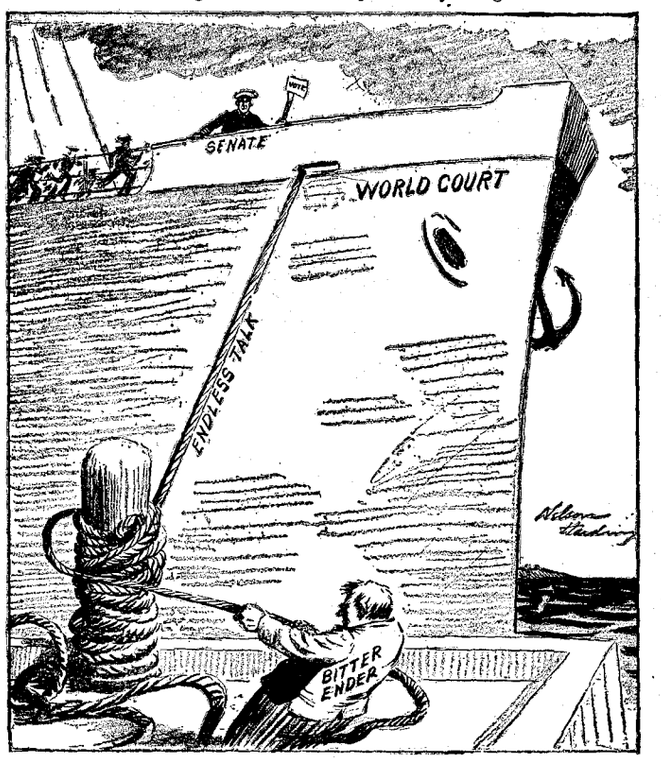
Some one started something

From R. V. Carr, Bridgeport, Conn.

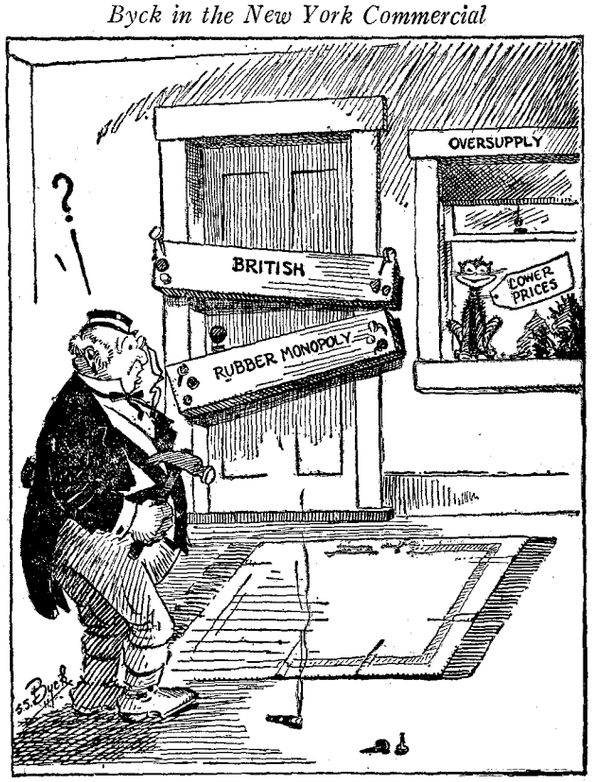
Harding in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle



Cut the hawser!

From Andrew W. Pera, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Byck in the New York Commercial



'E forgot the bloomin' window

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Cassel in the New York Evening World

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The entombed consumer!

From Andrew W. Pera, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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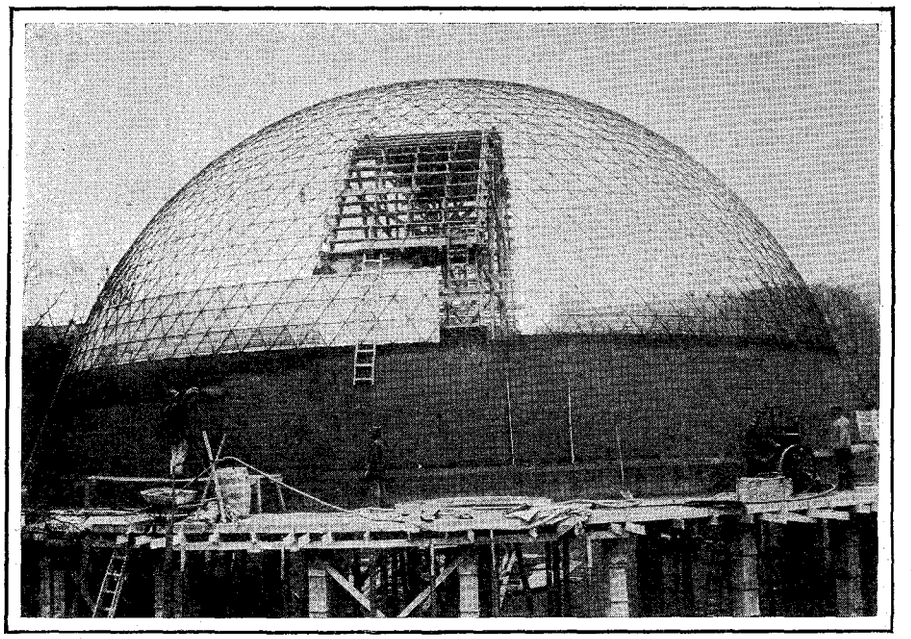
Senator who had that day consumed the time of the Senate by reading a long and out-of-date magazine article. On the following day Senator Reed, of Missouri, assuming that he was the Senator referred to, challenged the accuracy of the Vice-President's statement. The Vice-President replied that he had not referred to Senator Reed, but to Senator Copeland, of New York. Senator Copeland retorted that he had read nothing to the Senate, but had merely offered a magazine article to be printed in the "Congressional Record." About an hour later the Vice-President issued a statement which was a practical apology to Senator Copeland, who, he said, "has not attempted to obstruct the progress of the Senate in the World Court debate."

Mistaken as he was in his details, the Vice-President was absolutely right in his main facts. The Senate's business has been obstructed by irrelevant and unnecessary talk. The filibuster has been deliberate and obvious.

Choking Off the Filibuster

AFTER listening since the middle of December to speeches in the main worthless or worse, the Senate, on January 25, finally found the courage to invoke its clôture rule of 1917 and put an end to the World Court debate. The twenty-six votes in opposition were cast by what is left of the old group of irreconcilables, the Western radicals and a few Senators, both Democratic and Republican, who favor adherence to the Court but do not believe that debate should be limited. The fact that sixty-eight Senators voted for clôture and the belief that six who voted against it will vote for adherence are indications that the Swanson resolution will be adopted.

The final battle against clôture was waged on the ground that the reservations recently introduced by Senator Swanson constitute a different proposition from that which has been debated, and that to invoke clôture was to force a vote on a question that had not been discussed. The fact appears to be, however, that Senator Swanson gave notice that he would present these reservations when, as the spokesman for the Committee on Foreign Relations, he presented the resolution of adherence now more than a month ago. It appears to be a fact, also, that these reservations are in keeping with the spirit of the Hughes-Harding and the Coolidge reservations, and that, instead of bringing in new subject-matter, they define and amplify terms contained in the originals.



A Planetarium in course of construction

The dome is a novelty in concrete construction. It consists of a fine network of steel, on which concrete is blown with a cement gun. Though thinner, relatively, than an eggshell, it possesses perfect rigidity

There have been few more bitter Senatorial contests in recent years than that which immediately preceded the clôture vote. There was appeal, not so much from the floor as from those on the outside who sought to influence the result, to party and sectional prejudice. No little sarcasm was expended on "the Democratic minority leader of the Republican majority." It is, of course, of rare occurrence that a member of the minority party submits the committee report and leads the fight for an Administration measure, but it appeared inevitable that Swanson should do so in this case, since both Borah, the chairman, and Johnson, the ranking member, of the Foreign Relations Committee, were outspoken opponents of the Court. The appeal to sectional prejudice was made to the Southern Senators, who, it was said, would lose their freedom of action and have anti-lynching laws and the like forced on them if they once helped to establish the principle of shutting off debate. But only four Southern Democratic Senators voted against clôture. It is thus made pretty clear that the Southern Senators in the main do not regard freedom as the right of obstruction.

Will the success of the existing clôture rule make the Dawes Plan for further unchaining the Senate seem unnecessary? We do not think it ought. The difficulty of shutting off so preposterous a filibuster as this ought to make the necessity of further liberalization of the rule seem clearer than ever.

The Government Outdoors

THE Federal Government must not be left alone to bear the burden of providing the places in which people may find outdoor recreation. The States must bear a large share of it, an increasingly large share—not as a matter of States' rights, but of States' responsibilities. Counties and municipalities should go further than they have gone in providing, not alone parks as they are now known, but larger areas with more of genuine recreation in them. This, at least, is the theme that ran through all the proceedings of the second National Recreation Conference, from the opening address by Secretary of War Davis to the address of Secretary of Commerce Hoover at the close.

The conviction was more than once expressed that the Federal Government already has gone too far in assuming responsibility for providing and maintaining parks. Secretary of the Interior Work declared the belief that many of the smaller National Parks and Monuments should be taken over by the States, and that the Federal Government should be left mainly free to devote its

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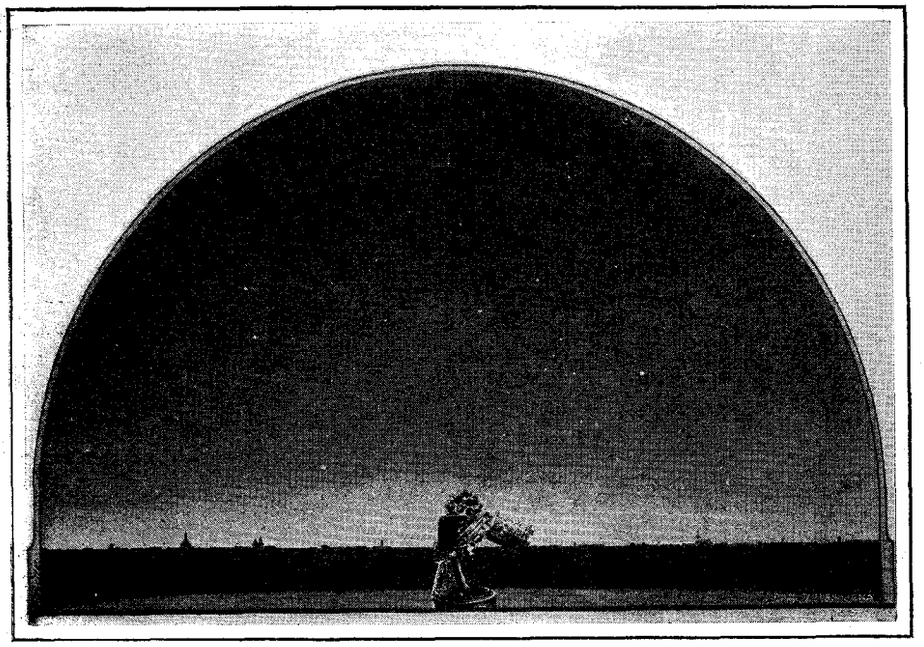

Interior of a Zeiss Planetarium

The projecting apparatus is seen in the center. Note reproduction of the actual horizon of the locality

efforts to the larger and more distinctive park areas. It was not contended, however, that the Federal Government should abandon the policy of acquiring new parks where they are needed. Certainly there is need, and an opportunity now, for a National Park in the Southern Appalachians.

Representative Temple, of Pennsylvania, made a plea for maintaining some of the recreational areas as wildernesses, not to be reached except with difficulty.

The problem of pollution in streams and coastal waters received a considerable measure of attention. Secretary Hoover declared that the problem of stream pollution can be solved only by dividing streams into three classes and treating them according to their condition. He would give immediate protection to those streams that have thus far escaped pollution. Streams that have been partially polluted he would restore to purity. But he declared that there is a third class of streams that cannot be reclaimed without great detriment to industry and at a cost out of all proportion to what would be gained. The idealists, without giving up their ideal, can at least support Mr. Hoover and those who agree with him—as far as they go.

Astronomy de Luxe

PROBABLY no other piece of pedagogic apparatus has ever attracted such world-wide attention as the optical planetarium recently developed by the firm of Carl Zeiss, in Jena. Two of these remarkable devices are now in working order in Germany—one in Munich and one in Jena. The latter, which has lately been moved from the roof of the Zeiss factory to the Princess Gardens, is said to have attracted more than a hundred thousand visitors. As holiday-makers and tourists travel from far and near to see the heavens go round in these little theaters, we are not surprised to learn that eleven other German cities have ordered planetaria of their own, all of which are to be erected during the present year.

The planetarium appeals to the imagination, quite apart from its instructive value, and deserves high rank among scientific "illusions." It consists of a huge dome of concrete, the interior of which is white except for an artificial horizon at the base, reproducing the actual sky-line of the place where the apparatus is installed. Within the dome are chairs, arranged in circles, for the use of spectators, and in the center is a complex and extremely ingenious projection apparatus. This comprises a collection of lenses, arranged on a spherical surface, for projecting upon the inside of the dome images of 4,500 stars, from the first to the sixth magnitude, and a nebulous Milky Way. The projector revolves in such a way as to reproduce the rising and setting of the stars and their motion across the sky, and this can be accomplished at any desired speed. By a separate attachment the names of the principal constellation can be flashed on the dome. Even more remarkable is the mechanism for projecting images of the sun, the moon, and the brighter planets. For each of these there is a separate lens, driven by appropriate gears so as to reproduce all the complicated orbital movements of the planets, the phases of the moon, and even the precession of the equinoxes! The last, needless to say, is considerably speeded up in this artificial universe, as compared with its natural cycle of 26,000 years. The sun is shown less brilliant than it is in reality, in order that its apparent motions in relation to the planets and the brighter fixed stars may be demonstrated. When the artificial sun is above the horizon, however, the sky appears blue, while at other times it presents a wonderfully realistic picture of a starlit night.

It would be hard to overrate the value of the Zeiss planetarium as a means of teaching the elements of astronomy and stimulating popular interest in the oldest of the sciences. From the mechanical standpoint it sets a new pace in the production of scientific working models.

Women in Industry

THE Women's Industrial Conference, held recently in Washington and called by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor to consider the current industrial situation in its relation to 8,500,000 women workers, proved to be a very animated affair.

The speeches of President Coolidge and Secretary of Labor Davis, read at the opening session, considered every woman as a mother or potential mother and favored protective legislation for women in industry. These speeches brought much opposition from the delegates of the National Woman's Party, who only on the day before this conference, after a meeting of their own, had marched in the drizzling rain and with streaming banners to the White House to present the President with a petition urging the passage of the equal rights amendment to the Constitution. The members of this bloc succeeded in bringing about a formal debate on the subject of protective legislation, with the result that the Conference adopted at its clos-

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ing session a compromise resolution, stipulating that the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor conduct a "comprehensive investigation" of all special laws relating to employment of women, in an effort to determine the effect of these laws.

John E. Edgerton, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, was bitterly opposed also by members of the Conference because the tenor of his address was to the effect that women in American industry were influenced to a dangerous extent by "insidious, plentiful propaganda of Bolshevists, Socialists, and Russian Communists" and that woman's chief aim in life was motherhood. The speech prepared by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and read to the Conference stated that the present condition of women in industry was due to the fact that their employment has been considered more or less temporary, and that therefore any injustice to them had likewise been considered temporary and consequently overlooked by the majority. Since the employment of women in industry is now an established practice, he considers it the duty of labor movements, industry, and society to establish equitable conditions of employment, and urges organization of women workers into unions.

Problems of women in industry were discussed from all angles by persons of National importance, including Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Mrs. John Jacob Rogers and Mrs. Julius Kahn, members of Congress from Massachusetts and California, respectively; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of the Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation; and many others.

There were present doctors, lawyers, judges, one Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, members of State and National Legislatures, industrial experts, manufacturers, factory inspectors, trades-union delegates, nurses, college professors, a governor's wife, a Daughter of the American Revolution from the Philippine Islands, the President-General of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and, last but far from least, a young girl from the Pennsylvania silk mills, come to see her first convention and tell how the woman worker feels about her life.

Such was the assemblage, and such the problem confronting it.

International

Désiré Mercier, Cardinal of Malines

A Correction

An inaccuracy which appeared in an editorial in The Outlook for December 9 has been called to our attention and should be corrected. The assertion in that editorial that Metropolitan John Kedrovsky was "the claimant under Soviet authority" was a conclusion derived from the judges' decision—a conclusion, however, which was our own, based upon the report of the case and denied by Kedrovsky himself, an American citizen, who declares that he has never claimed any authority under or from the Soviet Government in any way. On the face of the record, Metropolitan Kedrovsky's claim was based on the action of what the judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York term "the so-called Sobor, which is an œcumenical Council of the Church."

Cardinal Mercier

One of the heroic figures of this age, indeed of all time, Désiré Mercier, Cardinal of Malines, will occupy a distinguished place in history. He will be remembered, not because he was a prince of the Church, though the fact that he was Roman Catholic Primate of Belgium will forever reflect honor upon the Church he served, but because he was a living embodiment of the Christian spirit in resistance to wrong. At a time when there was great temptation to confound meekness and humility with feebleness and pusillanimity he defied the aggressive and powerful who without a shadow of right had trampled a weaker people into the mire. His spirit was as hostile to that form of pacifism that would try to get peace by yielding to unrighteous force as it was to the militarism which the small army of his country was fighting.

When he died on January 23, Cardinal Mercier was seventy-four years of age. He was therefore old enough to remember the War of 1870 and the military rule of the Germans at that time, and it may very well be that he then learned to despise alike aggressive military violence and the cowardly or mistaken acceptance of it. His attitude was expressed in these two paragraphs which he addressed to the German who was head of the Political Department of the Governor-General of Belgium during the period of occupation. He wrote:

> Pacifism, which means the suppression of armies and arms, and the extolling of peace at any price, peace for the sake of peace, peace come-what-may, would doom us to a like disregard, to a like surrender of right and the violation of right, of justice and injustice. It would be at the same time both a social mistake and an act of cowardice.
>
> But militarism, which wishes the army to exist for itself, and does not subordinate it to the safeguarding and defense of right, of order, and of peace; which hails the letting loose of military force as glorious manifestation of national power bearing in itself its own justification—this kind of militarism is another mental aberration which identifies honor with pride.

When the Germans were overrunning Belgium in August, 1914, Cardinal Mercier was in Rome. He might have stayed there, but he did not. He returned to Belgium, and there prepared the pastoral letter of December, 1924, which stirred the armies of the Allies to new resistance, reinforced the remarkable self-restraint

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of the Belgian people, and provoked the German military men to helpless rage. The story of the writing, the dissemination, and the public reading of that letter is one that will always appeal to the imagination of men and stir their emotions. For a while the Cardinal was kept a prisoner by General von Bissing. The pressure put upon the Cardinal to withdraw, modify, explain, or otherwise weaken his letter was of no avail. He succeeded, not only in circulating this letter among the priests in Belgium, who were to read it in the churches on January 1, 1915, but in sending it through the German lines to neutral territory, from there to be disseminated throughout the world. How he succeeded in getting this letter through the German lines was not known at the time. The method he employed was simple but effective. He sent a crumpled, dirty copy of his letter to a seminary near the Dutch frontier. The German officers and soldiers liked Dutch cheeses, and so let these cheeses into the seminary. There the letter was put with soiled and crumpled papers in which the cheeses had been wrapped, and with these scraps was deposited in one of the boxes to be returned to Holland. From Holland a friend of the Cardinal's sent it to England, and from there to America and the rest of the world.

Cardinal Mercier's resourcefulness, courage, patience, and faith in his fellowmen and in the God he served were too much for Bissing. Without arms he strengthened the arms of the soldiers in the field. He never confused bravado with bravery, as he never confused passivity with peace. He never made the mistake of stirring up people to do what they were unequipped to do. On the contrary, he urged the civilian population of Belgium to leave the work of deliverance of the country to the armies in the field; but he did not make the mistake of making a virtue of their necessity. He saw in their condition a limitation on what they could do, not on what they had a right to do if they could.

Twice at least he appealed to the Vatican to take sides between right and wrong, between justice and injustice. But the Vatican chose expediency. Historians who look for any pronouncement of the Church of Rome against the evils that the German Government wrought in Belgium without warrant will find it not in any statement from the Pope, but from this Belgian prelate who discarded what was ecclesiastically regular that he might stand for what was morally and spiritually right.

Those who will try to paint white the blackness of the German offense in 1914 will find that they cannot paint black the whiteness of the character and deeds of Cardinal Mercier. The sophistry and quibbling in the interest of relieving Germany of responsibility for her acts cannot bear the refutation that can be read in the character, words, and deeds of the Cardinal of Malines. The reason why Cardinal Mercier stands as a symbol of the right in its battle with the wrong is to be found not in his ecclesiastical position, though that helped him to exert the power, not in his intellectual power of argument, though that helped his words to be convincing, but in his faith. It was the faith that he shared with the great seers of all times. It was the faith of Isaiah, the courtier, who saw beneath the outward seeming of things that which is permanent. It was the faith that he shared with people who were not of his communion. It was because of this faith, that, to use his own words, "God lives in the soul; the soul lives in God," that he never swerved from his course, never flinched, never gave way to craven respect for mere power, never failed to maintain the right to use power for justice, never lost confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right and the ultimate condemnation of those who had violated the right, and never lost in his own soul the peace that is possible only to one who never compromises with what he knows to be evil, and therefore can never know defeat.

The American Encyclopaedia of Christianity

AT a recent dinner given in honor of the editors of the forthcoming American Encyclopædia of Christianity Dr. S. Parkes Cadman said:

> One of the great needs we have to meet to-day is the appalling ignorance of religion, even among people supposedly otherwise well educated and intelligent. I speak with feeling on this subject, because I receive thousands of letters which reveal an amazing ignorance of religious thought. . . . If a vote were taken throughout the length and breadth of the world to-night as to whether the world were round or flat, the flats would have it.

Dr. Cadman is right on this point. People are ignorant about religion. But people want to know.

There is more popular interest in religious questions and perplexities than has been experienced in several genera-

The American Encyclopædia of Christianity

Board of Editors—Left to right around the table—Frederick William Loetscher, D.D., LL.D.; Charles Michael Jacobs, D.D.; Benjamin W. Bacon, D.D., D.Litt(Oxon.); William Walker Rockwell, S.T.L., Ph.D.; Joseph Cullen Ayer, Ph.D., D.D.; Henry Herman Meyer, D.D.; William H. P. Hatch, Ph.D., D.D.

(C) Underwood

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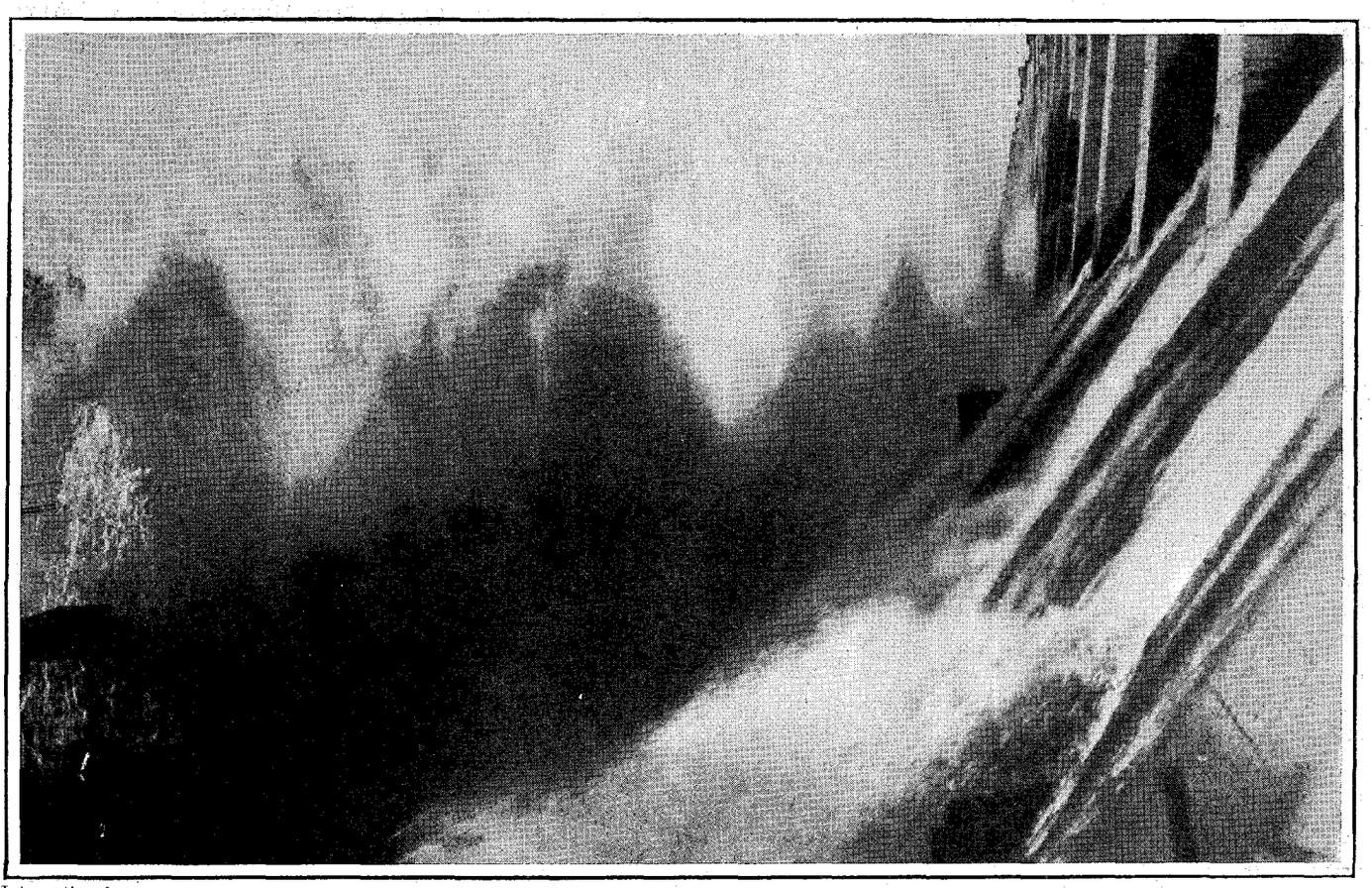

International

The spillway of the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals

tions. This last fall a great London newspaper advertised a series of articles by celebrated writers with the general title "My Religion." On the day the first article was to appear the circulation of that journal jumped fifty thousand. American newspapers arranged for the same series. Many have doubled the space allotted to religious discussion. Religion has become first-page news. Dr. Cadman himself now syndicates his questions and answers through many of the leading papers of the country. Probably as many billboard announcements herald Dr. Cadman's daily column as would be allotted to the newspaper acquisition of a late President's private correspondence. Over the radio and through the press, the good doctor is doing his part to bring knowledge to the inquiring minds of the country.

So too are the distinguished editors of the American Encyclopædia of Christianity. They have accomplished the preliminary task of compiling some 40,000 primary and secondary index cards representing 20,000 separate articles. Four hundred of the needed thousand scholars who are to contribute to the pages have already been secured and are at work. When completed, the encyclopædia will number twelve volumes of a million words each. These volumes will contain in compact form "the History and Present Conditions of Christianity; its Doctrines, Sects, and Institutions; the Lives and Times of its Leaders; its Missions and Social Service. It will present in due proportion the past and present phases of Christian thought and activity. It will cover, therefore, not merely Protestant and Catholic types of Christianity in the West, but also the churches of the East."

Frankly under Protestant auspices, yet in no sense partisan or sectarian, it will take its place with the Catholic Encyclopedia and the Jewish Encyclopedia. These two great works, also the accomplishments of Americans, have rendered a tremendous service to their respective Churches. The need of a similar reference work for the Protestant churches is evidenced by the fact that in the New York City Public Library alone there are said to be about twenty-five calls a day for such a religious compendium.

Catholic laymen have recognized the importance of having solid and complete reference books of their Church on the shelves of every public library, every important newspaper, and every United States battleship. Their gifts have provided for the accomplishment of this aim. Their efforts have circulated over sixty thousand copies of the Catholic Encyclopedia, an almost unbelievable figure to be reached by an expensive and bulky religious work.

Similar reference books representing Protestant Christianity will be welcomed by all. They will supply a recognized need. Surely the American Institute of Christianity, the interdenominational and non-commercial publishers of the Encyclopædia, should be assured of the sale of ten thousand copies, which will make the project self-supporting, and should reasonably expect much more.

Facts and Fancies About Muscle Shoals

A RECENT discussion in The Outlook of the power possibilities of Muscle Shoals, in connection with the effort of Chairman Snell of the House Rules Committee to secure a workable non-partisan plan, has caused the Chattanooga "News" to charge us with belittling the importance of that great source of power. The editor of the "News," George Fort Milton, Jr., has written us concerning it, inclosing an editorial printed in the "News." He thinks that we "followed largely Mr. Coolidge's fatuous statement in his Message that Muscle Shoals was no more

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important than a first-class battleship," when, as a fact, our statements were based on the findings of the Commission which studied Muscle Shoals for the better part of a year.

The offense in The Outlook editorial appears to center about the phrase, "Muscle Shoals cannot be depended upon to produce at all times more than 100,000 constant horse-power." The "News" concedes that "the present primary horse-power production of Wilson Dam, coming as it does from a practically unregulated river, can sink as low as the figures The Outlook quotes," but insists that 100,000 horse-power is not a fair figure for public presentation. It speaks of "3,000,000 primary horse-power developable from" the Tennessee River and its tributaries. This does not mean, as the reader who has not studied the subject might infer, that this enormous horse-power would be available at Muscle Shoals. In fact, it means the horse-power available along the entire upper Tennessee River basin, and that depends upon full realization of engineering estimates on a comprehensive system of river improvement covering hundreds of miles of the Tennessee and its tributaries, practically none of it as yet beyond the paper stage.

The fact is that Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals fell last fall very far below the figure which The Outlook mentioned as its probable constant capacity. It fell to 47,000 horse-power. That was at the culmination of an unprecedented drought, but this fact we made clear in the original discussion and made ample allowance for it. In drought not unprecedented Muscle Shoals has fallen to 97,000 horse-power. Members of the President's Muscle Shoals Commission believe that 100,000 horse-power is about what business men could be induced to accept as a basis upon which to contract for service.

It is, of course, true, as the "News" and Mr. Milton contend, that "every project constructed on the river above Wilson Dam will regulate and equalize the flow of the river and increase the Wilson Dam primary power"—true, that is, if the projects become achievements and are used for that purpose. A survey has been made for a storage reservoir at Cove Creek on the Clinch River which, if it is constructed and used for the purpose of increasing the flow of the Tennessee, may double the primary power at Muscle Shoals—may raise it, that is, from 100,000 to 200,000 horse-power. This would have to be provided for in perpetuity under Federal regulation and in lease terms, which perhaps would be as difficult of attainment as regulation and adequate lease terms for Muscle Shoals have been, even if the desirability could be conceded of making future developments on the Tennessee, the Clinch, the French Broad, and other streams feeders to Muscle Shoals.

All projects in contemplation and all within the range of possibility could not raise the minimum horse-power at Muscle Shoals to 3,000,000, or to anything even remotely approaching that figure. The theoretical figure of possible production of 3,000,000 horse-power applies to at least a dozen contemplated dams, extending from Muscle Shoals in Alabama clear to the head-waters of the tributaries of the Tennessee, in Kentucky, North Carolina, and Virginia.

To minimize the reasonable possibilities of Muscle Shoals would be, of course, reprehensible. But to magnify them beyond the facts is as futile as Mr. Milton imagines the President's phrase to be. Perhaps the President was unfortunate in comparing the importance of Muscle Shoals with that of a battleship. The one, as Mr. Milton points out, is enduring, while the other is temporary; one productive, the other defensive. But that has nothing to do with the actual power possibilities of Muscle Shoals as determined by a commission of specialists after months of study.

Have We a New John Marshall?

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

I YIELD my place in The Outlook this week to the Attorney-General of the United States. I do it gladly, and with respect and admiration.

When John Garibaldi Sargent, of Vermont, was appointed Chief Law Officer of the United States Government by President Coolidge, many good people shrugged their shoulders. "One country lawyer," they said, "chooses another country lawyer as his closest adviser in maintaining order and justice!" So William H. Seward and Charles Francis Adams shrugged their shoulders when Abraham Lincoln came to Washington to assume the reins of government—and lived to be his confident disciples.

Attorney-General Sargent recently delivered an address on prohibition before the New York State Bar Association which made one shoulder-shrugger (whom I know more intimately than any other man) raise his head and listen. And so I reprint it here—not as an advocacy of prohibition, but as an illustration of the effectiveness of temperance, fair-mindedness, and Socratic reasoning in the administration of government.

Mr. Sargent's method of argument reminds one of the method of Chief Justice Marshall. The secret of Marshall's persuasiveness lies in the fact, I think, that, while he was fearless he was never combative, while he was argumentative he was never disputatious. His judgments were never asserted dictatorially. His manner, sometimes almost his very language, was this: "If such and such are the facts, and the evidence indicates that these are the facts, would not so and so be the reasonable conclusion?" And then he proceeds to render a decision the momentousness of which is not at first realized because it seems so natural. With this introductory note I ask my readers to consider

Mr. Sargent's Speech

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is the law of the land.

The Volstead Act is the law of the land.

The beneficial or injurious effect upon the life of the people of the deprivation of the use of alcohol as a beverage brought about by these Constitutional and legislative enactments I shall not attempt to discuss here. With that I am not at present concerned.

Whether the proprietors and managers of our great manufacturing industries who say that their business is improved and the efficiency of their forces increased by the absence of liquor be right or wrong; whether the managers of transportation systems who say that the presence of liquor among their forces constitutes a menace to the public safety which cannot be tolerated speak truthfully from their experience or are actuated by some ulterior motives not apparent; whether the statisticians and economists who say the moneys of the wage-earner go to buy for himself, his

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wife and children better housing, more clothes, shoes, food, books, entertainments, insurance, automobiles, and comforts generally than formerly when a large part of such moneys was spent for drink which did the drinkers no good, but debauched and brutalized them and unfitted them for their business; whether these advocates in speech and writing have truth and reason or only cant and sophistry with them; whether in these times when every avenue of highway traffic in the country is filled to capacity, or more, with heavy, powerful, and swift-moving vehicles, each an engine of destruction to everybody and everything in its vicinity unless guided and controlled by the hand of a driver with the steadiest nerve and quickest and surest judgment, the absence of anything that will weaken that nerve, slow up and becloud that judgment, is a public necessity—none of these things do I here attempt to discuss. They are for other forums and other speakers to deal with according to their individual conviction or interest.

In this country the will of the people, expressed at the ballot-box, creates the duty of the citizen upon the subject voted upon.

The people of this great country, of which not only your city as well as every other city within our borders, but also the great spaces from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the Gulf, are a part, have said of the liquor traffic, to put it in the words of Scripture:

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua: for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven."

There isn't any temporizing, any ambiguity, any half-way place, in the expression of the supreme lawmaking power, both direct and representative.

Now what is the situation?

I want to discuss this thing with you as lawyers, and in the hearing of your and my clients, in plain and simple language, that they as well as you can understand.

We hear and read just now a great deal about crime waves; law violations and the way to suppress them; the success or failure of the law enforcement agencies; the necessity for more or less prosecutions; the need of greater penalties; of more courts and more laws; of the formation of many associations, groups—by whatever name they may be called—to study the question of alleged breakdown of law enforcement; but in all of it but little, if anything, is said of what I regard as the real root of the trouble.

I say this to you here, not only because you by reason of your training will understand my lawyer's language and detect the force or lack of force of the suggestions and their application, but also because I hope for the benefit to our National life of your presentation to such of our clients as may not hear or read or understand clearly my views.

Many offenses against the law are committed from motives of jealousy, of anger, of revenge, of passion, and ill will toward society.

With offenses inspired by such motives we have here nothing to do, further than to note that in our training as lawyers, our conservatism, it has long been settled that it is the duty of every citizen to do what he can to repress the commission of such offenses

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John G. Sargent

by aiding, so far as his knowledge goes, in the direction and punishment of the offenders, and in correcting the conditions which make them offenders.

No one engages in the liquor traffic from any such motive.

Every person who sells liquor does it solely and only because some one will pay a price high enough to make a profit sufficient to offset the chance of detection, conviction, and punishment.

To put it differently, every such sale is the direct result of the offer and payment by the purchaser of a bribe to commit the offense. Is there any escape from this as a logical conclusion?

Now, why do otherwise decent, respectable citizens engage in such bribery?

Because, they say, the law interferes with their personal liberty, in that they have an inherent right to drink whisky or any other liquor if they choose; that it is nobody's business but their own whether they shall or shall not injure themselves, and therefore no one may decide for them whether the use of liquor is or is not injurious.

In this connection I am reminded of a case I once tried, in which the State Board of Health sought an injunction against the use for drinking purposes of the water from a stream polluted with typhoid germs. Counsel for some of the defendants used this same argument and said: "If I choose to drink this water, and take the risk of sickness and death, that is my affair. It's a personal choice which neither the State nor any representative of the State can lawfully make for me or interfere with when made."

I presume when applied to the use of typhoid-polluted water instead of whisky the argument sounds differently to many; but let that pass.

The proposition here is:

"There is no right to interfere with my choice of what I shall drink. Therefore I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law.

"I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law. Therefore I am justified in bribing another man to violate the law in order to furnish me the means of drinking what I please."

I respectfully submit the syllogism is unsound, the conclusion does not follow.

That a traffic which for generations has been recognized and discussed and written about by economists, sociologists, and jurists as an evil, may be marked for extinction by the lawmaking power and agencies of the country is not only settled law, settled beyond the stage of even being longer open to question, but it has been settled and rests on foundations of soundest reasoning.

Whether the policy of invoking and exercising the power in this particular matter, when and as it has been exercised, was wise or unwise is no longer open to discussion. It has been done. It is an accomplished fact.

In the words of that great Democratic President, "It is a condition, not a theory," which confronts us now.

Not only is the law settled, but to all appearances, if we can judge of the minds of the people of the country by the votes of their Representatives in Congress, the determination that it shall remain settled and be obeyed is hardening day by day.

Now, what are the portion of the community who would prefer a different policy, a different law, going to do about it? When I ask this question I refer to that portion of the substantial, self-respecting, decent citizenry who in all other things are law-abiding; the citizenry who have the welfare of orderly and well-ordered society at heart; the citizenry who in all other matters—and, indeed, in many things which flow from their conduct in this

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respect—demand the protection of the law and its agencies.

I do not ask the question in the sense of "How are they going to help themselves?" for I am not speaking from the standpoint of a crusader gloating over the plight of vanquished opponents.

When I say, "What are they going to do about it?" I put a question for the purpose of trying to help find an answer.

Can any such citizen say, "I will pay a bribe to any one who will violate this law of my country?"

Let's carry the matter a little further. If he does say that or, saying or not saying or thinking it, does offer and pay the bribe, and so induces some one to violate the law and make a forbidden sale to provide what he desires to drink, can that citizen logically find fault with the man he has bribed when that man in turn offers and pays part of his bribe to some one to violate another law to get something he wants, or to enable him to escape the consequences of the unlawful act the citizen has paid him to do?

What but logic is there in the mental processes of a man who has been paid a reward for lawbreaking by substantial, wealthy, respected members of the community in thinking and saying: "They pay me to commit crime. I will get more pay for committing crime by robbing them of their money and jewelry. They are willing to pay me for the bribery, perjury, violence, and murder I must commit to get to them what they want; why should I hesitate at violence and murder to get from them what I want?"

Is it any wonder that banditry, murder, bribery, and corruption flourish? That the morally deficient, the criminally inclined more and more boldly go about taking what they want, where they can find it, by any means necessary to get it, when they have constantly before them the spectacle of the very class of people whom they despoil, and kill if necessary, offering to pay and paying them and others to take the risk of breaking other laws?

Let me suggest to you an economic view of the situation.

Without counting the time of judges, district attorneys, marshals, and other salaried officials, most of whose time and strength is needed for other purposes, the Federal Government expends nearly $30,000,000 a year upon suppression of the liquor traffic; State governments as much or more.

Every dollar, every cent of this comes, must come, from taxation.

Saying nothing of the loss to the community in earnings of those serving sentences in jails and penitentiaries, $12,000,000 in fines and forfeitures are collected in the Federal courts; in the State courts as much or more.

This, besides the fee and expenses of counsel and the bribes paid dishonest officials, all paid out of the profits of the business, and therefore all paid, in the last analysis, by the ultimate consumers, all a part of the bribe paid for the commission of the offense.

Is what they get out of it worth it?

Could they not put the money to better use?

And every dollar of this tremendous outlay, every occasion for its expenditure, every reason for the tax to raise it, will cease the minute the market for the product ends; for no one sells liquor from motives of revenge, of jealousy, of anger, of ill will to society, but only for the profit offered him by those who tempt him to violate the law.

Have I made myself clear?

I am sure this audience understands, and I hope our clients have heard and understand, and am sure they will when you advise them about it.

What are such of the substantial, respected taxpaying members of the community as are directly responsible for this situation, who help to create it by patronizing the bootlegger, going to do about it?

What are their attorneys going to advise about it?

Think this over, and answer each to yourself and to your neighbor: Is any course open to the man or woman who believes in law and order and their enforcement except to refrain from paying others to violate the law?

Is any course open to those who demand the protection of the law other than to aid and support its enforcement, instead of abetting and paying for its violation?

Is any course open to any right-minded individual, to any section, any State, except to stand solidly for the observance of all the law, instead of flouting a part of it and asking for the enforcement of the balance?

If the views I have suggested are sound, can any one without menacing the safety of society maintain an attitude as to the observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act different from that he maintains as to the observance and enforcement of the law against counterfeiting, against larceny from the mails, against robbery and crime generally.

The Farm Problem in the Open Spaces

By H. J. SAWTELL

How Don Seitz's plan for farm relief looks to a citizen of Montana[1]

THE agricultural problem is more than the local problem which Mr. Seitz intimates in his article. We who live in eastern Montana are interested in the marketing of the products raised by our farmers and are dependent to a greater extent for our own welfare upon the prosperity of the farmer than most other sections because we are purely an agricultural section. We have practically no manufacturing industries, so it behooves us to see that the farmer and live-stock man receive all the assistance it is in our power to give.

We have had our periods of prosperity, depression, and prosperity again. During the period of prosperity credit was easily obtainable, and we had the resultant expansion and speculation. In the period of depression we had our share of pet schemes to bring prosperity to the farmer, including Government aid, by the National and State Governments, and marketing organizations operated by the farmers themselves to get away from the middleman's charges. However, those who have watched these developments do not give much credit to any of the emergency measures for any great amount of assistance in recovering the farmers' prosperity. We had our spell of bank failures and bankruptcy, and then we started all over again to build up on a solid foundation. Our farmers are again prosperous and the fellows who plugged along, lived within their income, and kept their feet on the ground from a credit standpoint are not complaining, and they have very little sympathy for the present movements to help the farmer through legislative enactments. All they want is to be let alone and have the freedom of the markets, without arbitrary control by any set of commission men or wholesalers.

The man who can look at the Governmental activities with any business judgment realizes that the Government in lending cheap money to the farmers is only increasing the farmers' competition.

[1] In The Outlook for December 30, 1925, Don C. Seitz published an article entitled "The Kind of Co-operation that Will Afford Farm Relief."

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Those who make it possible for a man to locate on a farm by making a small down payment and the balance over a period of years at a low rate of interest are increasing the number of farmers, and hence the production of farm produce. During the period of low price of wheat we had many among our farmers who advocated the Government price-fixing program. They didn't realize the difficulties it contained or the obligations the farmer would assume in such a program. We had a very successful marketing organization among the wheat growers, which carried on for four years, but discontinued operations a year before the contracts expired. They have a surplus of $125,000 to be distributed among their members, so it wasn't a case of mismanagement or financial failure; but the last year they were in business the members sold less than a million bushels of wheat through their organization which was less than a fourth of what they had marketed the year before. This was not because of a shortage of wheat, but largely because the farmers who used their own judgment in selling their wheat and were not tied up with any selling agency, but could turn loose when their judgment told them it was the best time to sell, made more money than the fellow operating through the pool.

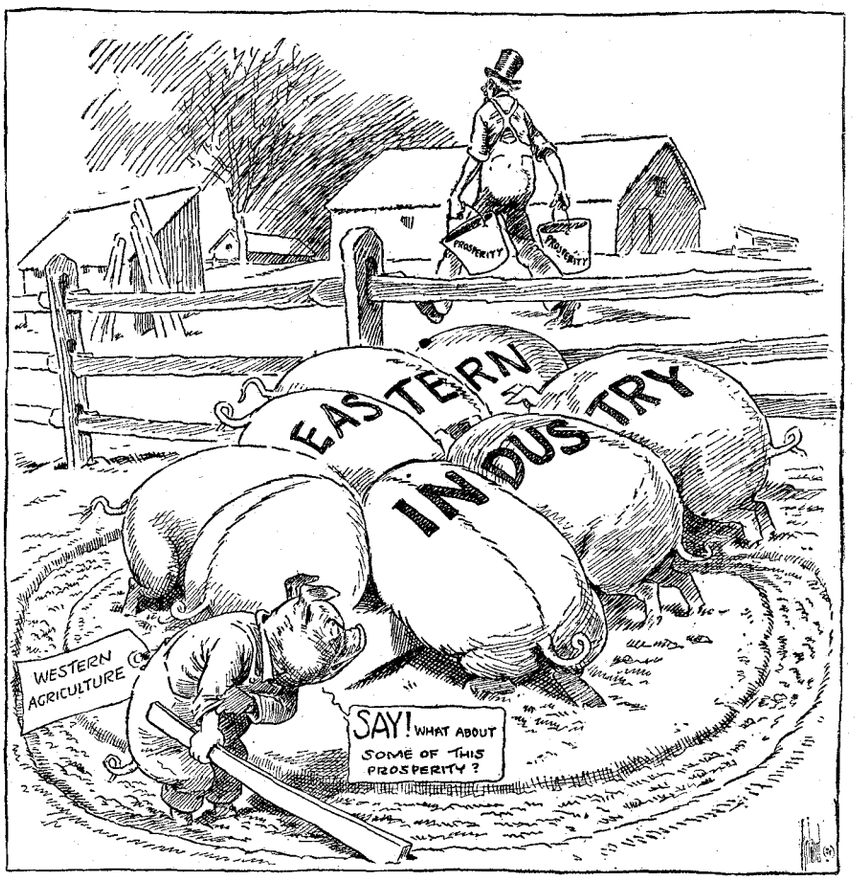
We have also experimented with other marketing organizations, but we generally come back to the old-established methods, because we find when we get a little experience that the average retailer or distributer fulfills a more important function than we anticipated, and that when we try to replace him we have to pay some one else to do the work, and the cost is about as great and generally the service a lot poorer.

Mr. Seitz suggests we help the farmer by providing a local market, but the farmer needs more than a local market. We have tried to help the farmer by providing a local market in our town. Let me illustrate what happened with the hog production a few years ago. The only outlet for pork was the local butcher or a pool car shipment made up by farmers in some community. A farmer would probably not have enough to make a car-load and would not be in a position to see enough of his neighbors to make up a car-load shipment, so he would wait until freezing weather, kill his hogs, and bring them in to sell to the local butchers. It was the easiest way to haul his pork—much easier to load a few frozen hogs in a car and run to town than to load the live hogs on a truck or wagon; but when he would get to town he would find the shops loaded with pork, for so many other farmers were using the same methods of marketing that the local market was flooded. The town wasn't big enough to absorb the product. And this is how it worked out: We found that the car-load shipper made more money than selling to the local butchers, so a shipping association was formed to accumulate the necessary number to make up car-load lots. This worked very well. Then the business developed to the point where there was sufficient volume to pay a hog buyer to come in, and now we have no complaint from the farmers about hog prices. The hog buyer goes direct to the farm, pays cash for the hogs, and hauls them to the railroad. He is providing a real service for which the farmer is willing to pay.

Mr. Seitz says something about the meanness of the farmer. It seems that some one denied him a drink of water. The farmer as a class is not different from any one else. The farmer who refused him was probably mean, but possibly only temporarily so. He may have had a reason. The wayfarer or tourist is not the easiest individual to get along with. We have had our share of mean travelers too. For instance, I remember one individual who stopped at our ranch one day to get some water for his car. The house and well were located some distance from the road, and, instead of driving in, this traveler left his car at the road and walked to the house. He asked for a bucket to get some water, which was given to him. He carried the water out to his car, filled his radiator, tossed the bucket over the fence, and sailed blithefully away. Of course, the next fellow suffered. I think Mr. Seitz himself would have kicked the next fellow out if he had been the farmer who had such a trick played on him. It is one of our peculiarities to try to find some individual characteristics among certain people engaged in some other business or living in different sections of the country, and occasionally you find an original bit of logic coming from an unexpected source, which explains our attitude in a very refreshing way. I have in mind a certain incident when a couple of lady tourists were visiting at a ranch and one of them felt very queer because she was forced to eat with the ranch hands. She asked her companion if it didn't seem funny to be eating at the same table with a lot of cowboys, and one of the cowboys spoke up and asked her if she didn't think it peculiar that they sat up and looked around just like other people.

Every one just now wants to help the farmer. The city man who has loaned money on a farm mortgage wants to see

Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch



Losing his patience

From F. M. Kendall, Columbus, Ohio

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his collateral kept intact. The manufacturer who supplies the farmer with the things he uses wants to see the farmer prosperous. It is to every one's advantage to see the farmer making money, but we seem to forget that the easiest way to improve prices is to cut down competition. We go on creating more farms and trying to induce more people to raise more stuff, and then expect the price of farm products to improve.

A lot of farmers, I think, agree with Mr. Coolidge in his statement that price regulation works both ways and is charged with extreme danger to the farmer, and also that it is best for every one for the Government to stay out of business. But this type of farmer isn't saying much, and isn't getting much of an audience. The corn States have a surplus crop, but they will work out of it, just as we did with our wheat, and it will not be through any Governmental agency.

That Bonus for Overtime

WHEN Engineer Leonard of the Pennsylvania, in The Outlook for December 23, attacked the system under which railroads pay a bonus for overtime, he aroused the indignation of many of his fellow-engineers. The President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Mr. B. Prenter, has charged him with violating his oath as a member of the Brotherhood—an oath which obligated him not to circulate or cause to be circulated any paper, circular, petition, or document whatsoever calculated to injure that organization.

The editor and manager of the "Railroad Trainman," the official publication of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has sent us an excellent statement in opposition to the views of Mr. Leonard, which, we regret, is too long to publish in full. The statement shows that a questionnaire was sent by the editor of the "Railroad Trainman" to many train and yard employees on the Erie and Ashtabula Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, upon which Mr. Leonard is employed. The replies to this questionnaire indicate that Mr. Leonard's fellow-engineers feel that their work is adequately and efficiently supervised, that certain mechanical deficiencies are responsible for some minor delays, but that the requirements of the service in regard to tonnage and the character of the make-up of trains are the major cause of overtime. A letter from an employee, which Mr. Cease cites as a typical opinion, reads in part as follows:

> I would like to have it understood that, with very few exceptions, our engineers and trainmen work together as I never saw any place I ever was employed. I know our trainmen all try to get over the road and do the very best they can to perform a good honest day's work, and I also think that our officials in New Castle on the E. & A. Division are pleased with the manner in which the work is being done.

A locomotive engineer on the Western Pacific rises to the support of his Eastern confrères, both in the union ranks and in the chairs of management. Mr. Bryan says:

> As to the American railroad man slowing up for overtime. Some do it. So do some of our railroad presidents wreck railroads and operate railroads with an eye to the stock market ticker instead of to the interests of public, employer, and security holder. Even some are indicted for violation of the Volstead Act, but both species of these parasites should be removed from the railroad game, and they are so few—both the overtime hog and inefficient or corrupt manager—that they do not influence the general results. Time and a half is a penalty against long hours of duty. Those who abuse it should go, but the protection should be kept for the rest.
>
> In 1925 American railroads broke five records: (1) Loaded most cars ever loaded in a week—1,124,436—August 29. (2) Ton miles produced in a single month, 44,061,988,000—October. (3) Average miles per day per car, 32.2 miles—October. (4) Largest number loaded with merchandise in single week, 442,431—October 3. (5) Surplus cars with peak volume of business, 162,397—August 31. The managements didn't do that alone. Neither did the employees. It took team-work. American railroad men from call-boys to presidents are the most competent and loyal railroad men in the world. I am proud to be an employee and I'm proud of the managements, a few parasites to the contrary notwithstanding.

A prominent official of an Eastern railroad states the case for the management in a way which clearly shows the complexities of the problem which Mr. Leonard sought to solve. The writer of this statement is a specialist in labor problems and in the organization of pay schedules:

> The present bases of compensation for engine and train service employees, consisting of payments for mileage, time, and collateral rules, took years to develop. Railroad officials realize that the payment of one and one-half time for overtime in train and engine service supplies opportunities for employees who are so inclined to benefit by poor service. This is a most difficult matter to supervise, and, just as Mr. Leonard states, unless some official is present when delays occur it is virtually impossible to ascertain the facts and place the responsibility therefor. Any part of train crews can influence movements; engineers have opportunities to do things of which the other members of crews would be in ignorance; conductors have opportunities to do things which the engine crews could know nothing about; brakemen, although they may come under the observation of the conductors, have opportunities to do things concerning which, if the conductors are in sympathy with them, it would be very difficult to develop the facts through any method of checking; despatchers may also enter into this situation. As causes for delays may grow out of the failure to have the closest co-ordination of the duties of the various contributing employees, it is very difficult to place the responsibility for failures. Where a great many freight trains are operated, indifferent service on the part of certain members of the crew on one train may affect trains following or opposing, the crews on the other trains being entirely free from any responsibility.
>
> There is considerable difference of opinion among railroad officials as to the lengths to which employees will go in order to get overtime; the majority feel, I believe, that there is nothing which can be construed as an organized effort to get overtime and that it is only in exceptional cases where deliberate attempts are made to obtain overtime. I believe it is generally recognized that there is a fundamental weakness in making it possible for employees to gain by inferior service; this phase of the situation has been studied by a number of railroad officials, but, because of train service being operated under so many differing conditions, such as density of traffic on trunk lines, light traffic on side lines and on small railroads, variations in the commodities predominating, which have a great influence upon the speed at which traffic must be handled, and because of the various classes of service performed, such as through and

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short turn-around (commutation and local) passenger service, fast freight, slow freight, local freight, mine run, pusher and helper, work, wreck, construction, and switching service, those who have been studying substitutions for the present bases of pay have been confronted with formidable complications, one of the most serious of which is the fact that present earnings of the several classes of employees in train and yard service are produced by the variety of contributing factors previously mentioned, viz., mileage, time, and rules. These factors have varying influences on different portions of railroads—it might be possible for a single railroad to work out a scheme which would fit its conditions, but which might play havoc on another railroad where conditions are different; similarly, on a single railroad having markedly different conditions what might fit a portion of that railroad might be wholly impractical and undesirable on other portions. Where railroads have to deal collectively for their entire properties, these problems become very real and necessitate most minute consideration.

Bugs and Bureaucracy

I. The history of past invasions moves a California fruit grower to plead for rigid restriction

NOT long ago a California orange grower just returned from a visit to Honolulu made the following statement in a letter to a friend:

> The Mediterranean fruit fly and half a dozen other dangerous insect fruit pests abound in every part of the islands. The only reason we have kept them out of the States is because the Federal Horticultural Board, together with other allied agencies of our Federal departments, have worked unceasingly to protect us from foreign insect and plant pests. Eventually, I fear some fool Congress will be led astray by the clamor against our present plant quarantine, which is set up by short-sighted nursery interests, and the present restrictions will be cut down or even the Board itself done away with. The distance between our groves and the islands is too short, the risks too great. Once the Mediterranean fruit fly gets a hold on the Pacific coast, our citrus fruit industry is done for. I'm going to sell my orange grove before that happens and let George stand the loss.

I fear our people do not realize how insidiously and cunningly the propaganda against this Board had been carried on by a certain class of American nurserymen and plant importers. These men, interested only in their own business profits, in attacking the work of the Board are ignoring the interests of every farmer, fruit grower, gardener, and flower lover in our whole country.

Speaking as a California citrus grower, and also interested in farming property in a Southwestern State, I must take issue with these worried importers of foreign bulbs and plants. One reads of their demand for "control" of plant diseases and insect pests as against "exclusion." They would first admit these undesirable immigrants, and then undertake to "control" their activities after they made their offensive presence known.

Let us not forget the gypsy moth, that has cost half a dozen Atlantic coast States millions of dollars spent in an absolutely losing fight to "control" its ravages. It has never been checked in its spread.

The present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in California has cost that State and the Federal Government so far over seven million dollars, while the damage done to the live stock and other interests of the State has been estimated at many times the cost of "control."

I wonder if the people of that State will agree with the idea of "control" as against a rigid "exclusion" by ironclad quarantines or any other means the Federal authorities choose to use.

Four years ago a seemingly innocent shipment of iris roots from Japan—that breeding-place for so many of our agricultural pests—was landed in New Jersey. With the roots came the dreaded Japanese fruit beetle, and soon the farmers and fruit growers in that region found themselves face to face with a problem the solution of which seems almost hopeless.

Do the fruit growers of New Jersey and Delaware subscribe to the control principle as against a rigid quarantine that would have kept the little pest from Japan safe at home and away from our shores?

For nearly ten years the Federal and State authorities have been trying hard to stem the westward march of the dreaded European corn borer, which came to us from Germany, yet its western movement seems not to have been stopped—only checked a little.

At the present time it has found its nefarious way across the country several hundred miles from the point on the North Atlantic coast at which it was first discovered.

Ask the farmers of the corn belt States, whose one great crop is threatened by this little worm, whether they are for control or exclusion.

What would it be worth to the cotton growers of this country could they turn back the hands of time and decide whether to keep the cotton weevil on his own side of the Rio Grande by any kind of a quarantine or exclusion measure, no matter how rigid and unyielding, or to let him in with open arms and then seek to control him later on. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, who once called this pest "our billion-dollar bug," stated in the Senate that it cost his State "over a hundred million dollars last year" (1924).

The Hessian fly came to America in hay and straw shipped over during Revolutionary years to feed the horses of the Hessian soldiers; hence its name.

What its unwelcome presence has cost the farmers of America in wheat losses can't be figured out. Why welcome more of his kind to our shores?

Within the last five years a disease that attacks our white pine trees, the "blister rust," has gained a foothold in this country through the importation of white pine nursery stock from England. To-day it is making its deadly way through our Pacific coast white pine regions, and will cost us millions to fight it, with probably no real success except in delaying its progress.

The chestnut blight came to us from Japan, and the end of our glorious chestnut trees is in sight to-day, for, in spite of intensive research and study, no scientist has as yet found a remedy for or a practical method to control it.

One could go on for many pages quoting outstanding examples of our folly in admitting these plants without making sure they bring no disease or insect pests with them.

The recent action of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in sustaining the Federal Horticultural Board in its quarantine against imported narcissus bulbs deserves the support and approval of every farmer, fruit grower, and flower lover in this country. More power to the Secretary's arm!

From the ululations emitted by the importers of these bulbs when this quar-

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antine was announced, one would have supposed the American people were being deprived of the wheat for their daily bread or gasoline for their autos.

American plant breeders can furnish our markets with all the bulbs and flowering plants we need. I refuse to believe that they are not the equal of any foreign growers. There isn't a country in Europe whose plant breeders have accomplished more than American breeders have in the last twenty-five years. Our experience with "control" methods have cost us hundreds of millions in the past, and at the best will continue to cost more millions. If "exclusion" will lessen the danger of further infection and losses, the farmers and florists of America are for it to the last man. Doubtless the importers of such plants are against it.

If you would know what our American florists can do along this line, visit the city of Bellingham, Washington, on Puget Sound. The entire city and the region about it are devoted to the raising of flowering bulbs of all kinds, a comparatively new and flourishing industry.

They call it the "tulip city," and every year they hold a "Tulip Festival," at which are displayed tulips and other bulbous plants in an endless profusion of size and glorious colors. The business can be expanded easily and rapidly as the trade demands come.

But of course importers of foreign-raised bulbs won't make a double profit on cheap foreign labor if their supply is cut off. Hence their complaints against the Horticultural Board. That body of public servants is doing good work for the American florists and farmers. More power to them as long as they save our agricultural interests from further injury by these foreign-born pests!

WILL C. BARNES.

II. Introduced by the Editors, J. Horace McFarland steps into the fight on behalf of plant lovers

IF the only interests at stake in the plant quarantine were those of importers of bulbs, there would be no such remonstrance as that which has kept this question alive. If it were merely a question whether a special interest should be kept subordinate to the cause of protecting flowering plants and food products against the invasion of foreign insect pests, it would never have become a public question. But there is something more involved in this than the interests of a special class of importers, something more than the question of the particular quarantine now in force.

Primarily it is a question of bureaucracy.

An embargo has been laid on the importation of certain kinds of narcissus. That embargo has just been put into effect after three years' notice. It is a disquieting development in our Federal Government that bureaus far removed from control by public opinion and directed from Washington should be exercising power through the action of scores of thousands of agents throughout the country. The plant quarantine is simply an instance of a centralized authority that should be watched and held in check.

In this particular case the opposition is led by a public-spirited citizen, chairman of an organization known as the "Committee on Horticultural Quarantine." That Committee was organized as a result of a conference held five and a half years ago by representatives of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, the Horticultural Society of New York, the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, the Garden Club of America, the American Rose Society, the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, and many other organizations devoted to horticulture. The chairman of this Committee, Mr. J. Horace McFarland, writes to us:

> When you realize the weight of authority against the quarantine policy, including the director of every great botanic garden in the country, including all the active amateur flower and plant organizations, including the three most important horticultural associations of the East, including many eminent pathologists and entomologists who disagree with the exclusion policy as inadequate and improper, it does seem strange that one zealot should be able to swing the Department of Agriculture.

The "zealot" to whom Mr. McFarland refers is Dr. C. L. Marlatt, Associate Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, whom he describes as a man of "fine personal character," but "not a horticulturist."

If Mr. McFarland and the people in the organization he represents really thought that this quarantine were necessary to protect horticulture they would not protest. But they do not believe it is necessary. On the contrary, they hold that it is a wholly unnecessary restriction of horticultural freedom. Mr. McFarland tells us of receiving samples of bulbs from a reputable seedsman, obtained by him in turn from domestic sources. These bulbs were sent to the chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry in Pennsylvania, who reported that they were in a diseased condition. That was because they came from parts of the country where the plant pests can flourish. The imported narcissus bulbs, on the other hand, Mr. McFarland maintains, are used in the East where the plant pests in question do not survive the winter. "We are thus expected," Mr. McFarland writes, "under the exclusion theory not warranted by the act of August 20, 1912, to be satisfied to have diseased bulbs grown in America, of restricted range, small quantity, and at very high price, as a substitute for virtually disease-free bulbs at lower prices and of wider range, imported from a country which has specialized in them for centuries and with which we are on friendly relations, expecting that country to receive our products of automobiles, apples, and the like."

In the course of his correspondence Mr. McFarland has testified:

> I heard every word of the evidence submitted by the Government in support of the continuance of the embargo. If it was properly influential, then no other bulb should be admitted at any time. It seemed to me to be inconclusive and negative. After it came the evidence of four men in charge of great estates who had grown narcissi for many years in contiguity to alfalfa and onions and had never found difficulties with any of them. There now comes evidence of a scientific character to show that this feared eelworm has been in the country for at least seventy years, and therefore does not fall under the plain words of the act of August 20, 1912, which states that the purpose is to exclude plant pests "new to or not theretofore widely prevalent" in the United States.

The question naturally arises, If the feared pest were so dangerous, what defense can there be for admitting foreign bulbs for three years? Indeed, The Outlook raised that question in its editorial comment on Secretary Jardine's announcement that the embargo would be put into force, and we have not yet received a satisfactory answer. Concerning this Mr. McFarland writes:

> I have raised the same question many times to the real offender, Dr. C. L. Marlatt, Chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board, asking him, for example, why he should freely admit rose understocks, grown under farm conditions over a large territory and merely assembled by the nurseryman who sells them in France or Holland or Belgium, and admit only under

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permit, with too often destructive fumigation, carefully grown and finished rose plants of individual high-priced new varieties, on which he admits he has never found any bugs. The answer is the answer to much of this whole effort, which is that commercial conditions prevent the shutting out of the stocks, though he is now preparing so to do.

Mr. McFarland does not expect the quarantine to end with the exclusion of the varieties of narcissus now under the ban. He fears the effect of future repression upon that fine spirit of individual initiative which he declares has given us the best things in our gardens, both fruit and ornamental. He specifies the dangers he fears as follows:

The narcissus embargo is merely a symptom of a condition which if it be permitted to continue in the Department of Agriculture means gradually the exclusion of everything from abroad in the way of plant growth or plant products which, in the language of Secretary Jardine's announcement about the narcissus, "may" bring in pests. Nothing is more definitely certain than that anything from a ship's cable to the captain's starched shirt "may" bring in some sort of pest.

After the narcissus would come the tulip, the hyacinth, and the lily. All the understocks for roses and the understocks for fruit trees which have helped to give us more roses and more apples and more pears are on the catalogue for future exclusion.

The grapes from Spain are excluded. How long will it be before the bananas from Colombia, Jamaica, and the Canal Zone will be excluded, as already oranges and lemons and grapefruit have been excluded, to the enormous advantage of the growers of these fruits within the United States?

Reverting to the main question raised by this plant quarantine, the question that is not horticultural but Governmental, we quote, in conclusion, this sentence from Mr. McFarland: "I do not believe we have reached a stage of centralization which makes it desirable to curb individual effort, and raise, in a truly Germanic fashion, a central authority." —The Editors.

A Correspondent to Correspondents

Staff Correspondence from Washington by Dixon Merritt

VERY rarely do I have any expectations as to the effect of things I write. I did, however, have a sort of negative expectation as to "The Storm in the Corn Belt." I thought, and said in the article, that it would not please anybody. That expectation has been realized. But it did not displease to the extent I feared. Of those who have written letters concerning it, only one feels hurt. The others simply disagree with the conclusions or offer remedies that I had not thought of. These latter I welcome.

To the one who is hurt I apologize—not for anything I said, but for failure to make my language so clear that he could not have taken it to indicate a desire that the farmer receive less than his full share of general prosperity.

He writes from Beresford, South Dakota, and asks for explanations of several things that cannot be explained. However, what he desires is in the main what I desire.

I should like, in replying generally to his questions, to make the fact clear that I do not think the producer of farm products should be at the mercy of the consumer in the matter of fixing the price. He is not, in fact. The consumer pays too much for that for which the producer receives too little. Both may be at the mercy of something somewhere between. I certainly do think that the producer of farm products should be as genuinely protected by the tariff as the manufacturer is, that he should have a wage equal to that of other labor and a reasonable profit on his investment. I do not know "What of the Federal Export Corporation?" and I do not know whether farmers can do for themselves by organization what labor has done. If these answers, which he requested, are brief, I hope he will understand that they are sympathetic.

I HAVE much less sympathy with one who writes from Burlington, Iowa. His effort is to prove wrong and impute unworthy purpose to my statement that, as he quotes it, "no corn land was worth over $100 per acre."

Of course I did not say anything of the kind. I merely expressed the conviction that there is probably "not an acre of land in the United States worth more than $100 for the purpose of producing general crops and live stock." I asserted this as a personal opinion, with the qualification that few people would agree to it. Even so, I did not say that there is no land in the United States worth more than $100 an acre for special purposes. And I did not say anything about value or price in that connection. I was speaking of worth, which differs from both value and price.

I refrain from giving the name of the Burlington gentleman because his neighbors would not feel very kindly toward him if I did. He undertakes to prove that an acre of Iowa land valued at $200 would pay a ten per cent dividend on that valuation by producing forty bushels of corn at fifty cents a bushel. It would, of course, if corn grew wild and harvested and marketed itself. The complacent way in which he ignores labor, live stock, tools, and everything that enters into production costs leads me to wonder if he is not less interested in agriculture than in maintaining land prices.

A GENTLEMAN who writes from Roxboro, North Carolina, asks us to tell the farmers of the Middle West that the way to get good prices again for their corn, oats, and wheat is to work out a plan for having the Gulf and South Atlantic States return to the old system of growing nothing but cotton. He says they have diversified, are growing at home what they need to consume at home, instead of getting ninety-five per cent of it from the West.

It is true that the domestic demand would take more Western corn and wheat and oats if the South confined itself to cotton. But I suspect that this correspondent, from a section that used to be abused for its slavery to one crop, is laughing at the one-crop farmers of the corn and wheat belts. There is something in his suggestion, however—not that the South will again go into slavery to cotton, but that certain sections of the West might free themselves from slavery to wheat and corn.

I SEE no hope of applying the remedy offered by a correspondent who writes from Canton, Ohio. He thinks the whole trouble, or nearly the whole of it, comes from the high wages of labor. He would lower them. I do not think that solution would remain fluid. Or, if it would, where is the chemist who can do the stunt without an explosion? As the correspondent says himself, "Nobody has the nerve to speak of it out loud."

THESE are typical of the letters that "The Storm in the Corn Belt" blew in. On the whole, I do not believe that, if they were printed, they would come any nearer pleasing people than the article did.

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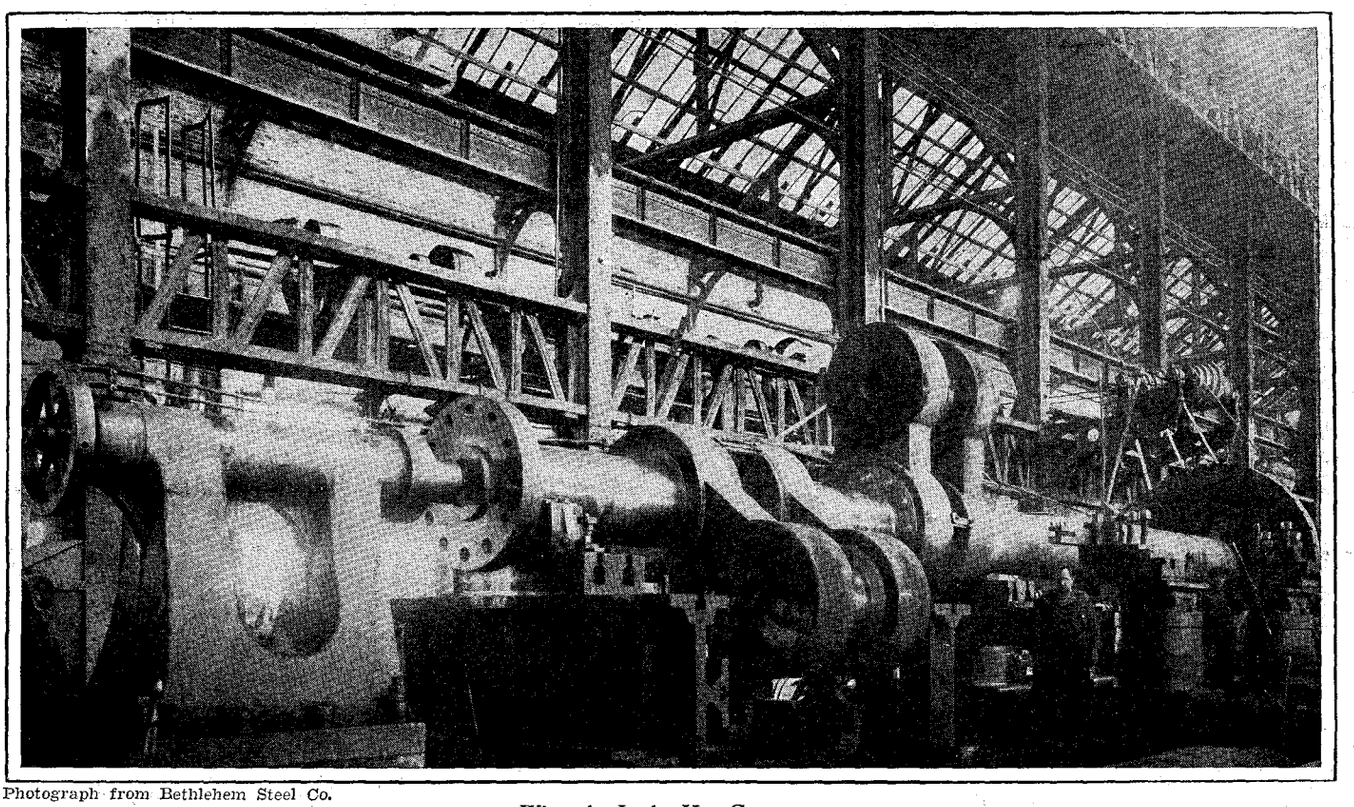

Photograph from Bethlehem Steel Co.

What the Lathe Has Grown to

Here is one of the largest lathes of to-day, shaving down the crank-shaft of an ocean liner. It is interesting to notice how closely its design agrees with that of the small lathes found in every machine shop. Big lathes are not altogether a recent development; some of very large size were built as far back as 1830

Tools That Shape Civilization

By CHARLES FITZHUGH TALMAN

IF Shakespeare never used a typewriter, it was not because there were no metalworkers in his day skillful enough to build such a machine. Neither was it because talent for mechanical invention had not yet been evolved in the human race. Leonardo da Vinci lived a whole century before Shakespeare, and if Leonardo had been able to give substance to his clever ideas with the aid of a few of the tools found to-day in every machine shop the age of the Medici would have been an age of machinery. In the Elizabethan period typewriters would probably have been as common as they are to-day. As to what prodigious paraphernalia the twentieth century would, with such a start, have brought forth we can only speculate.

The mighty part that machinery plays in modern life is much more obvious than the reasons why machinery is more prevalent to-day than it was ages ago. There is one reason that transcends all others. The history of the typewriter will serve as an illustration. The idea of mechanical writing undoubtedly occurred to many minds hundreds of years before the days of Sholes and his fellow-inventors. Mediæval craftsmen possessed both the skill and the tools for building a serviceable typewriter. What they did not possess—which our age does—was the tools for duplicating their feat *ad libitum* —producing innumerable replicas of an initial model machine.

Typewriters, steam-engines, automobiles, textile machinery, and a host of other contrivances that within a few generations have wrought greater changes in the world than a million years of geologic upheavals owe their existence to a few fundamental devices to which the majority of mankind rarely gives a thought, and which are almost completely ignored by historians in their retrospects of human progress. These devices are designed for the rapid and accurate working of metal. They include, first, the *machine tools*, such as the lathe, the planer, the shaper, the milling machine, the drilling machine, and forging machinery; and, second, the jigs, fixtures, and limit-gauges that make possible what is called the "interchangeable system of manufacture."

The development of modern machine tools began in England toward the end of the eighteenth century. It is a significant fact that the first of these tools, a boring machine built by John Wilkinson in 1775, solved the problem of shaping the cylinder for Watt's first commercially successful steam-engine. The development of the lathe as a tool for turning metals began with the introduction about 1794 of Henry Maudslay's slide-rest, by means of which the turning tool could be mechanically guided. Planers, shapers, drilling machines, steam hammers, taps, and dies originated in England during the first half of the nineteenth century, while Americans devised during the same period or later milling machines, drop hammers, grinding machines, turret lathes, automatic lathes, and, above all, the marvelous "interchangeable system," or, as it used to be called, the "American system," whereby thousands of parts of a machine can be turned out of exactly the same size, so that when machines are assembled the parts can be picked at random from the stock and put together without any further work to make them fit. Eli Whitney, famous for his cotton gin, is entitled to even greater renown for having pioneered this revolutionary method of manufacture, which was first applied on a large scale to the making of fire-

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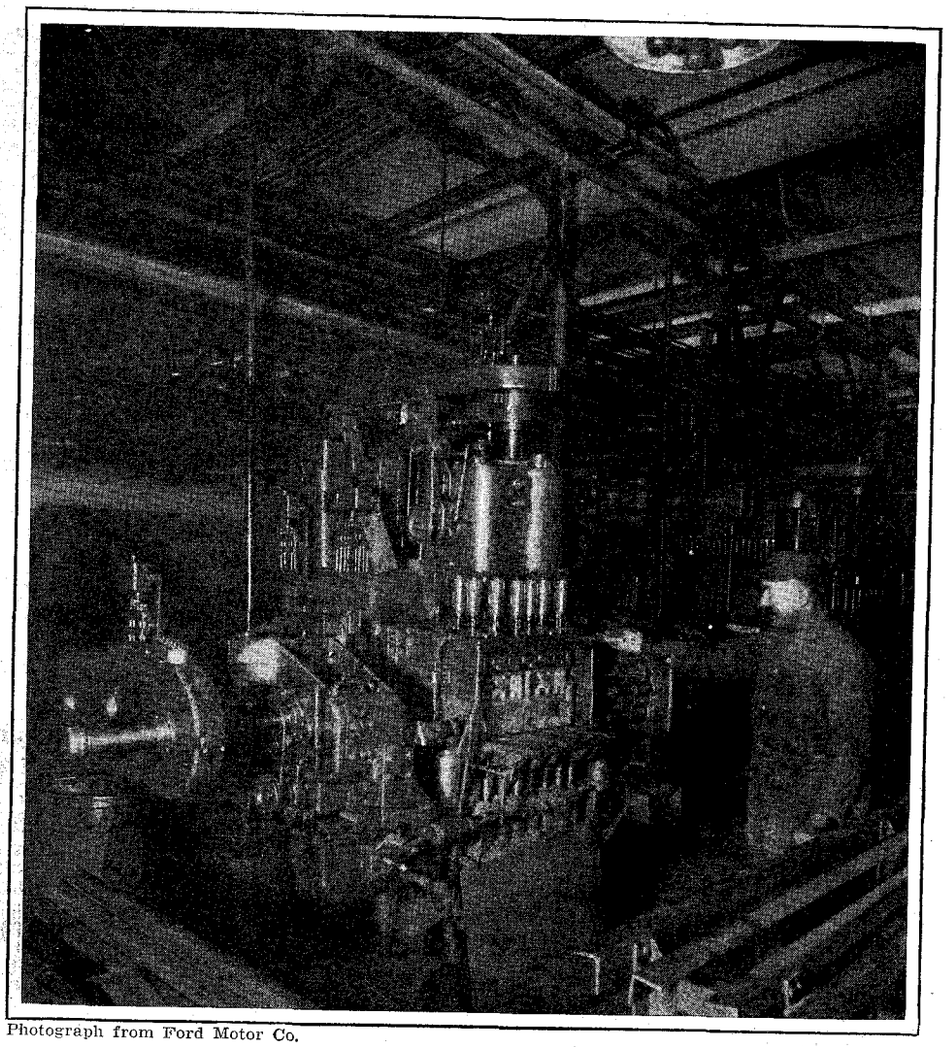
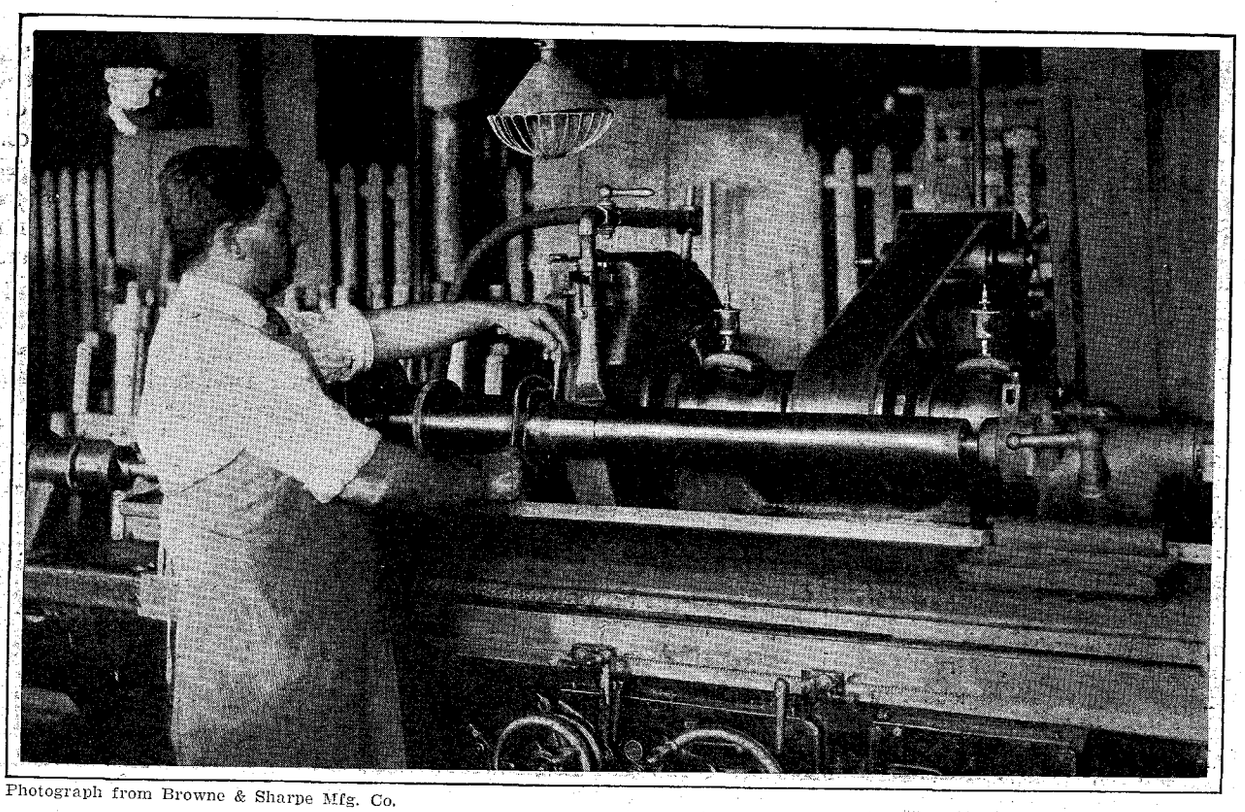


Photograph from Ford Motor Co.

One of Industry's Greatest Time-Savers: The Mutiple-Spindle Drill

This machine is drilling 47 holes at one time in four directions in the casting of an automobile cylinder. The casting is inclosed in a box-like "jig," which locates it in the right position. The jig is perforated with holes, surrounded by hardened steel "bushings," through which the drills pass. Many machines of this kind are designed for threading holes as well as drilling them



Photograph from Browne & Sharpe Mfg. Co.

The Most Accurate Shaper of Metal: The Grinding Machine

The most precise work in shaping and fitting the parts of machinery is not done by cutting tools, such as the lathe and the milling machine, but by revolving grindstones of emery, corundum, carborundum, or other abrasives. An accuracy of the fifty-thousandth of an inch is realized by such machines, and they easily grind materials that are much too hard to cut with steel tools. The grinding wheel in this picture is under the hood in front of the hands of the operator, who is grinding the spindle of a milling machine. He is measuring the diameter of the spindle with a micrometer caliper

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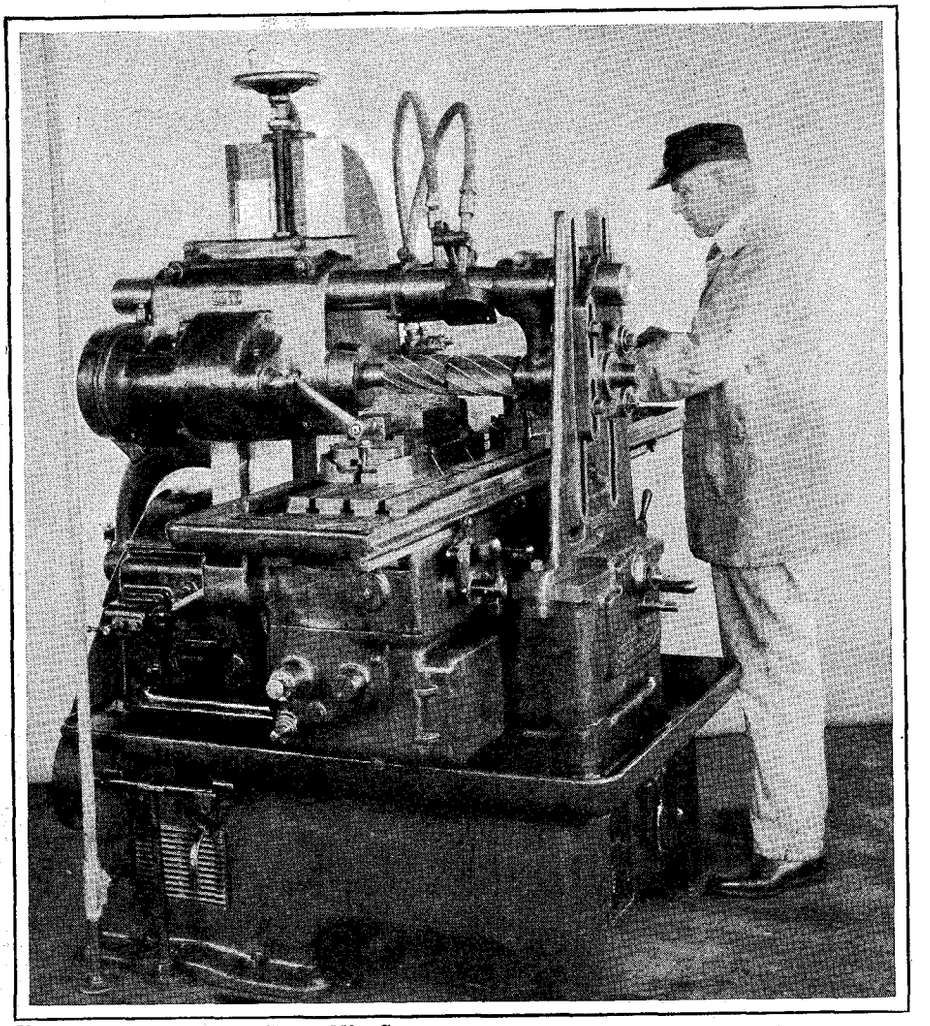
The Milling Machine

This versatile device is of American origin, the first milling machine having been built in 1815 by Eli Whitney, of cotton-gin fame. A milling machine is equipped with a large assortment of changeable cutting tools for performing a wide variety of work. The *spirally grooved* cutters seen in this picture are for planing off a metal surface. Other forms of milling cutter make slots, grooves, etc. In the vertical milling machine the cutting tool turns on a vertical axis. Recent types of milling machine are widely used, in place of a lathe, for cutting *screw threads*



Photograph from Browne & Sharpe Mfg. Co.

Photograph from Remington Typewriter Co.

The "Automatics"

The lack of human life in this picture does not indicate that the machinery is idle. Only a few operators are required to supervise the working of hundreds of these automatic screw machines, which cut screws, nuts, pins, washers, and various other small parts from slender bars of steel *fed continuously to each machine through its hollow spindle*, or, in some cases, from separate rough castings or forgings fed by a special mechanism. There are several types of automatic screw machine, all belonging to the great lathe family of machine tools

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arms. Among the more recent events in the history of machine tools the greatest was the introduction, by Taylor and White, about the beginning of the present century, of "high-speed" steel. Tools made of such steel retain their toughness and temper even when red hot from rapid cutting, and their efficiency is thus vastly increased.

The American Press

The Foreign-Language Press

By Don C. Seitz

The foreign press provides nothing to keep Kluxers awake o' nights. Indeed, Americans might learn much if they would seek to understand the strangers within our gates. Do you know that our foreign-language papers are superior in matter, make-up, and importance to those published in other lands?

With 7,500,000 people in the metropolitan district, of which New York is the core, the city has but four standard morning dailies printed in English, and five in the evening. Five have disappeared within a decade under the compressing hand of Mr. Munsey. Three tabloids have come into being that have been dealt with elsewhere. This does not mean that there has been a dearth in the newspaper field. Quite to the contrary. There has grown up an extraordinary number of papers issued in other languages than our own, so that, figured in numbers, New York rivals Paris as the best-newspapered town in the world. Thirty-five such dailies compose the Babel.

Foreign-language newspapers are bubbles on the surface of the melting-pot. When the metal grows cold and is fully amalgamated, they burst and disappear. This has been conspicuously the case with the German-language press, once widely active and influential, and now reduced to a few examples, more intent upon earning a living than performing any special function. Other sheets more strange have, however, come into being to feed the minds of the cosmopolites who make up so much of the American population.

Chief among these, not so much in numbers as in circulation, are those called Yiddish, which cater to the Jewish population, using German terms printed in Hebrew characters. These have their main habitat in New York, where the Jewish population is double that of Jerusalem before Titus Vespasian displayed his efficiency as a conqueror.

The first of these journals, the "Daily Forward," is Socialistic in policy and co-operatively owned. It is not run to make money, but does, and gives much of it to the cause of Socialism. It has a fine building and plant on East Broadway and possesses the ablest editor in town—Abraham Cahan. Far from being a menace in its views, the "Forward" has been a saving force in bringing about the betterment of the Jewish people in New York, who, though more kindly received than any other foreign flood, were much less adapted physically to encounter the requirements of a new country than the robust German, Irish, and Italian immigrants who preceded them. The "Forward" is not the oldest of the Jewish papers. That distinction belongs to the "Daily News," long published on East Broadway by the Sarasohns, a family of conservative instincts and sound economic principles. The Jewish "Morning Journal" is of the same class and profitable. Rivals of the "Forward" are the "Day," the "New Warheit," and the "Freheit." The "Forward" circulates around 200,000 copies, and the others probably bring the total Jewish circulation up to 500,000, or rather better than half of the foreign-language output in New York, which approximates 1,000,000 copies per day. Next to the Jewish papers, the Italian press furnishes the largest output through "Il Progresso," the "Boiletino della Sera," and "Il Corriere," the last a tabloid and reputed to have the backing of the interests behind the "Corriere" of Milan. "Il Progresso" is a very prosperous paper. It has been credited with earning as much as $500,000 a year. Numerically, Italian newspapers outnumber those of other languages published in the United States, where some eight hundred flourish in all tongues. There are about one hundred and twenty of these, largely weeklies. The country at large, including Canada, supports some sixty Jewish publications. Not all are in Hebrew or Yiddish. The "Menorah Journal," published every two months in New York, in English, is the best-printed, best-edited, and best-written periodical of the review sort issued in America. Original and dramatic in tone, it offers a remarkable table of contents in every issue.

The Northwest teems with Nordic newspapers. There are about fifty printed in Norwegian or Danish, and as many more in Swedish. The Poles and Slavs have a widely circulated press. The Poles have seventy-odd sheets, some with large outputs. The Ruthenians maintain a daily in Philadelphia and have a dozen or more other publications, mainly in Canada and the West. The Rumanians have seven sheets; the Serbs, six; Russians, a dozen or more; Slovanics, eleven; Slovaks, twenty-one; Hungarians, thirty-four; Bohemians, about fifty; Bulgarians, four; Croatians, eighteen; Finnish, eighteen. Of these the "Daily Teollisuustyolainen" of Duluth looks the most formidable. The stout Hollanders subscribe to seventeen journals, mainly in Michigan and Iowa. Flemings have two, one in Detroit and the other in Moline, Illinois. Of more exotic tongues, Persia is credited with one journal, issued in New York. The Chinese of New York support three weeklies, those of San Francisco three dailies. In all, eight celestial journals exist in this country, along with ten Japanese. Two of the latter are dailies in Honolulu. San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Seattle each have Japanese dailies.

It is surprising to find eleven papers printed in Arabic—one of them, the "Mirror," a daily, in New York. The Armenians publish eight papers—one a daily, in Boston.

Of the Latin comers, the French lead where Canada is included. There are forty-one of these, mainly in New England. New Orleans has a strong daily, "L'Abeille de la Nouvelle Orleans," and the "Courrier des États Unis" is the oldest foreign-language newspaper in New York, admirably conducted by Sampers & Son. "La Presse" and "La Patrie" dominate Montreal.

A surprisingly large number of Spanish sheets exist, lofty in language and read by a considerable constituency. "La Prensa," a New York Spanish daily, has something like 16,000 buyers. Quietly a large number of Spanish-speaking people find their way to New York from Mexico, Central and South

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America, coming more and more to the metropolis instead of Paris or Madrid. The Southwest—Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona—support a majority of the thirty-four listed. Their Portuguese cousins subscribe to eight, all but three in Massachusetts, the latter in California. There are no dailies in the language of the Lusiads.

The Greeks, who have come to our shores in large numbers since the beginning of the World War, have a considerable press—fourteen papers in all, with two dailies in New York, both prosperous and good looking. The German papers in the country have dropped to less than forty, these widely scattered and uninfluential as a whole. This decadence, though natural, was hastened by the World War, with its slowly engendered anti-German feeling. Yet to the German press American politics and journalism alike owe much. The "Westliche Post" of St. Louis, under Dr. Emil Pretorious, Carl Schurz, and Joseph Pulitzer, led the Liberal Republican movement of the early seventies. New Yorkers have proverbially short memories, but they cannot have wholly forgotten the part played by the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung" when edited by Oswald Ottendorfer, with Herman Ridder as his publisher, or the later efforts of Mr. Ridder himself in behalf of good government and the welfare of the city.

THERE is much that is cultural in the foreign-language press of New York. The German and Italian papers give much space to music and art. Wagner, Verdi, and their compeers are not forgotten. The galleries at the Metropolitan Opera House are crowded with listeners of foreign birth or descent. Several Italian theaters give fine performances, and the German theater has come to life in Yorkville. It will be news that there are seven hundred German social societies in New York. Even though the great hall of the Arion is no more—it has united with the Liederkranz—the singing bunds still live and often fill the great Casino at Hunt's Point with song. One Italian monthly, "Carroccio," is admirably edited and ranks with the best of its kind in English.

The foreign-language dailies in New York are edited in the main by men of ability and are prosperous financially. Their English contemporaries, however, know little about them.

It is one of the curious instances of editorial indifference that none of them pay any attention to their foreign-language contemporaries. Mr. Pulitzer often ordered the "World's" editors to employ some expert in languages to read and report on the contents of the polyglot papers. None of them ever lasted more than two weeks, the managing editors always declaring that they discovered nothing worth noting. Yet in the same breath we hear the foreign-language papers denounced as un-American and a menace to our institutions. It has more than once been proposed to prohibit their publication on this ground, though it is far from probable that any of the critics could or would read one of them.

"Oos that?" asked one village loafer of another in a "Punch" joke.

"Some stranger."

" 'Eave 'arf a brick at 'im."

This is the spirit involved in the suggestion. Yet the truth is the foreign-language papers rescue their readers from complete ignorance. Grown people do not read new tongues readily, even if they pick up a small speaking vocabulary As a factor in Americanizing the foreign-language papers are probably more potent than anything that could be substituted. They cover the transition from old to new, preserving the text but changing the matter. New World news gradually replaces that of the Old. Local intelligence, in whatever tongue, is local intelligence. Our politics are thus absorbed and the foreigner learns his part in affairs.

So far as "Americanism" is concerned, it usually takes three generations to make an "American," and then you cannot always be sure of him. Racial solidarity depends much upon environment. The Jews, packed in ghettos, are kept together racially quite as much by social pressure as by tribal instinct. As they grow prosperous and are able to escape, they change greatly in both physical and mental aspects. The Italians, compelled to take up the poorest quarters in cities and the roughest edges of towns, are kept together by the same social aversion. The men escape more easily than the women. Unlike the Jewesses, the Italian woman is, as a rule, much below her husband in knowledge and enterprise. Few get away from their surroundings. Second-generation daughters, becoming educated, do find in many instances a better chance in life. Those married among their own people, however, are still kept back. It will take a third generation to give them their full value as Americans. The young men do better. The non-Catholic comers of other races are more quickly absorbed.

Composed as the country is of the adventurous from all nations, we are more of type than race. The latter is of the least importance. It requires more than language to live up to the desired attainments. The foreign-language press performs a great and useful part in preparing its readers for the final amalgamation. That some of them tap the campaign funds of the great parties and try to play with the blowing wind is probably true. Americans have been known to do that. Something like twenty years ago Louis N. Hammerling, an enterprising young Austrian, gathered the fast-growing foreign-language sheets into an association for business purposes and developed what proved to be a valuable franchise. At least he sold it out to what are rather vaguely described as "the Dupont interests," for enough money to retire upon in his native land. They gather a good deal of advertising through this agency.

With the restriction of immigration, the life of these papers is, of course, bound to become even more ephemeral than in the past. The second generation cares little for old ties, and takes kindly to American schooling. The elders who prosper—or fail—shift back home in considerable numbers, and so weaken the store of subscribers. So the Ku Klux have nothing real to worry about, and the one hundred per cent Americans can sleep nights if they only will give up their pet bogy. They were "foreign" themselves once!

It is rather interesting to note that the foreign-language papers in America are, as a rule, much superior in matter, make-up, and importance to those published in their native lands. There is not a journal in France that can compare in merit to "La Presse" and "La Patrie" of Montreal. The small sheets of Paris are publications, not newspapers, widely circulated though they are. There is no daily in Berlin or Vienna that equals the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung." Rome, Milan, and Naples lack anything that can compare with "Il Progresso" in enterprise or appearance. The Jewish papers are, of course, an American development, and Europe furnishes no contrasts for them.

Such Norse papers as I have seen, from Stockholm or Christiania, are poor things compared with some of the Northwestern Nordics, and I am sure that Athens produces nothing that comes anywhere near equaling New York's "Atlantis." To search for a press of any account in Slavonic regions would be in vain. The American issues in these tongues are very striking in appearance and content. New York's two Hungarian dailies, "Nepszava" and "Uj Elore," are very smart. So are the Russian. The Japanese dailies in Honolulu equal their contemporaries in Nippon. So all sorts feel the impulse of the New World, with its enterprise and progress.

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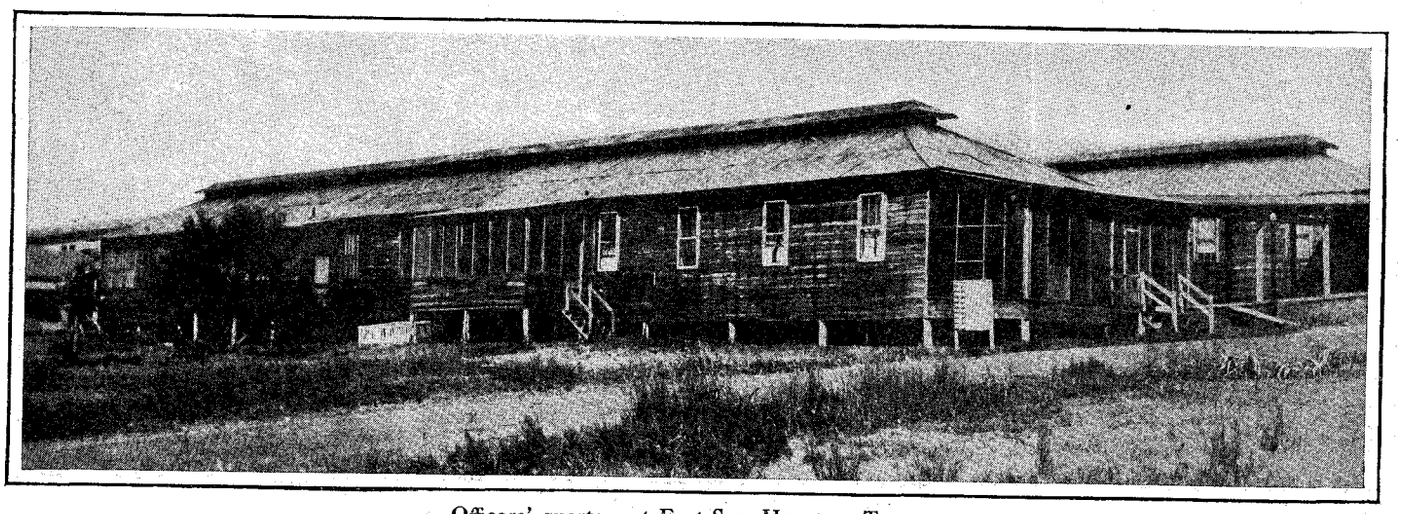


Officers' quarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Our Homeless Army

By A. M. PRENTISS

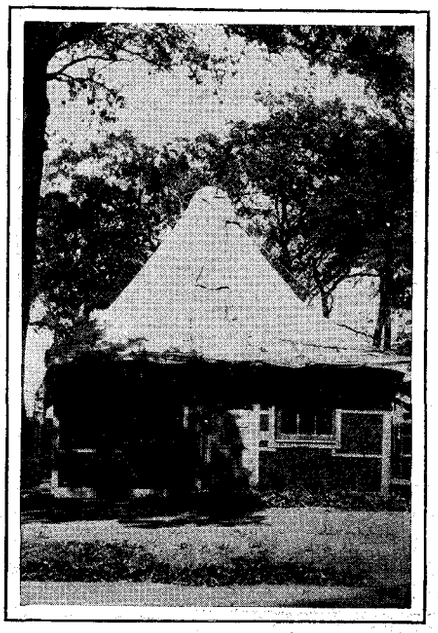
Major, General Staff, U. S. A.

The millennium has not yet arrived. Meanwhile we have our soldiers. Why not see that they are properly fed and decently housed?

IN all this aviation controversy that has filled the newspapers for many months past one fact stands out unmistakably clear—that our progress, or, more properly, our lack of progress, in this direction has been measured almost solely by the appropriations made available for this purpose since the war. The President's Aircraft Board, after a painstaking and exhaustive investigation, found that the financial problems of the War and Navy Departments form the principal difficulty in providing an adequate Air Service.

In so far as the War Department is concerned, the needs of the Air Service are not more pressing than several other projects of equal importance, of which the provision of adequate permanent shelter for the Army may be cited as perhaps the most urgent at the present time. In his last annual report to the President the Secretary of War stated: "No greater problem faces the War Department today than that of providing adequate shelter." To those who are acquainted with the distressing conditions under which a large part of the Regular Army has been compelled to live since the war it is clear that the War Department could not urge larger sums for aviation as long as the present deplorable housing conditions exist. In seeking to provide for the future we cannot forget that we have to live in the present; yet how many of those who are clamoring for increased appropriations for aviation know that 40,000 men of our Regular Army, the foundation of our National defense structure, are living in dilapidated huts and shacks that would not bear comparison with the shanties of upper Manhattan in the early nineties? Some of our regiments have been under canvas, summer and winter, for the past six years, and officers and non-commissioned officers have made their homes in hovels that cannot be distinguished from those occupied by field hands in the South and coolies in Hawaii. The accompanying pictures of typical conditions show that this is not an exaggerated statement.

The use of temporary war-time structures which have caused the above conditions is not confined to the shelter of officers and men, but it has been necessary to convert many of these buildings into hospitals, nurses' quarters, schools, and buildings for other similar purposes. In addition to personnel there is also a great amount of war reserve matériel housed in these buildings and very inadequately protected from the elements. Also approximately 10,000 animals are now kept in stables of temporary construction.



At Fort Benning, Georgia, fifty officers live in tents like this the year round

Not only are such buildings absolutely inadequate as shelter, but they constitute a very grave fire hazard which is a source of constant apprehension to officers and troops occupying them. The lumber used in constructing these temporary buildings has dried out so thoroughly during the past few years that a fire, once started, usually results in the complete destruction of the buildings and their contents. During the past year alone there was a total of 250 fires reported to the War Department, involving losses of over $900,000 for buildings and $670,000 for contents. By far the greater portion of these losses occurred in posts constructed for temporary World War purposes.

In addition to the foregoing considerations the adverse effect upon the morale of the troops housed in these wretched accommodations cannot be ignored. In a recent public statement the Secretary of War said: "I really consider it remarkable that the officers and men who are compelled to live under such conditions have cheerfully attempted to meet the great responsibilities which have been placed upon them. A great deal of the valuable time which should be devoted to

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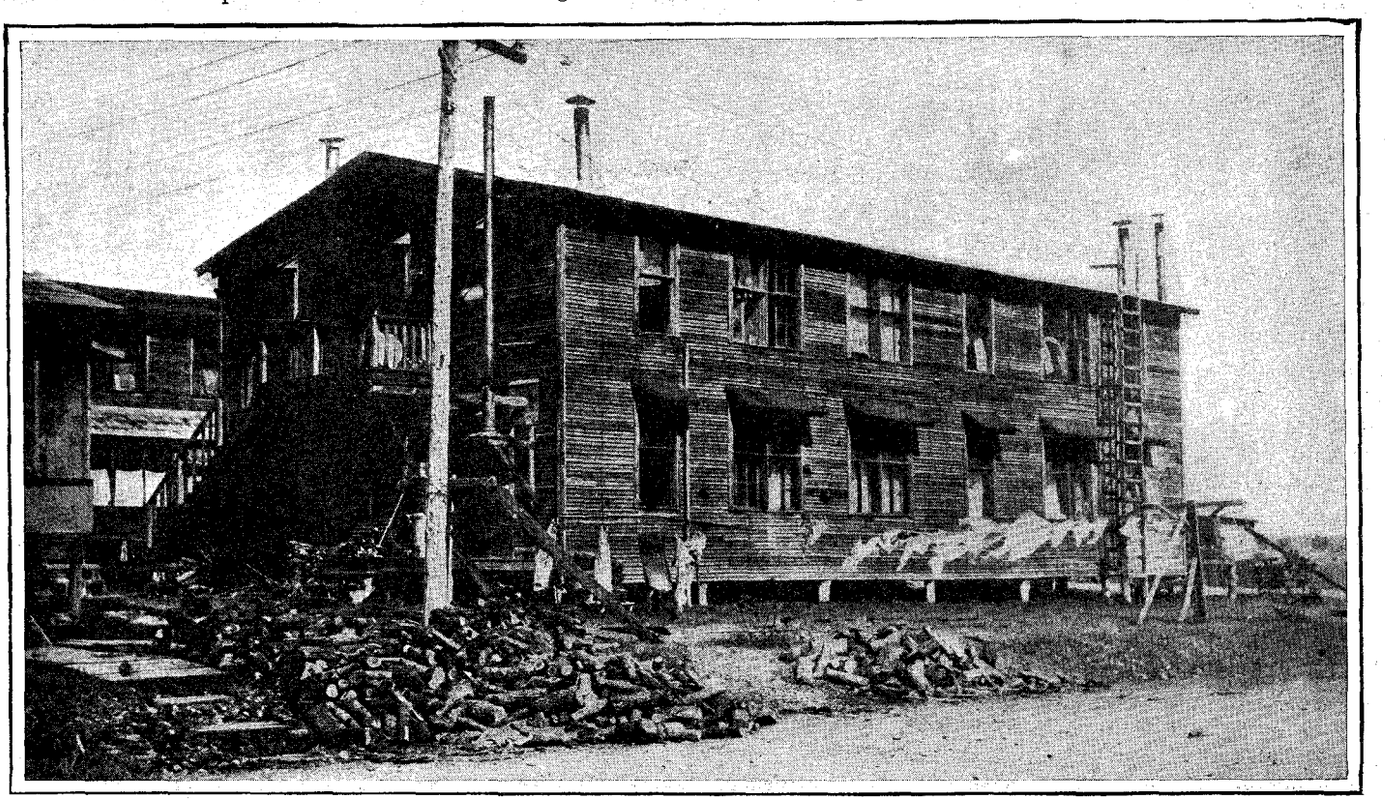
Enlisted men's barracks at Langley Field, Virginia

training is lost due to the necessity for very excessive employment of troop labor to keep these buildings in livable condition."

From economical considerations alone further retention of temporary buildings is not justified. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent within the last few years in an attempt to keep these buildings in a livable condition, and, as they have now long outlived their useful life, the further continuation of this practice constitutes a waste of public funds.

This execrable situation, like many of our National problems to-day, is a direct inheritance from the World War. As a result of our war experience, Congress established by the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920, our first definite military policy, providing in time of peace the necessary machinery for mobilization of the Nation's man power and resources to meet future National emergencies. The manifold requirements of the National Defense Act impose upon the Regular Army, in addition to the duty of keeping itself prepared for instant action at all times, the task of training the civilian components of the Army, the National Guard, Organized Reserves, and trainees of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps. On account of these enlarged responsibilities the geographical distribution of the Regular Army is necessarily quite different from that obtaining prior to the World War. Before the war the location of Army posts and stations was largely a matter of expediency and little or no serious attempt was ever made to distribute troops in accordance with strategical and training requirements.

During the war the tremendous expansion of the Army necessitated the acquirement of hundreds of new camps, posts, and stations, excellently located from tactical and strategical considerations. Upon the reorganization of the Army in 1920 it was apparent that only a fraction of the war-acquired military reservations could be permanently retained, and an opportunity was thus presented for the selection of those reservations most suitable from a military standpoint to enable the Army to fulfill its mission. A careful selection was accordingly made of those reservations to be permanently retained which best suited this purpose. As a result of this process many new camps and posts are now occupied by the Army, while an almost equal number of old posts no longer of any military value have been abandoned. This change in the distribution of the Army, together with an in-



Non-commissioned officers' quarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas

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crease of about twenty per cent in its garrison strength (consisting largely of the new branches, such as the Air Service and the Chemical Warfare Service), has brought about an acute shortage of permanent housing. Practically no provision for permanent shelter has been made by Congress since the war, and the housing situation has grown steadily worse.

So much for the conditions. And now as to the remedy. Two years ago the War Department prepared careful estimates which showed that it will require approximately $110,000,000 to provide adequate permanent shelter for the Army even at its present reduced strength. Such a sum could not be provided by Congress without serious conflict with the President's financial program, so, in order to finance the building of permanent shelter for the Army in such a way as not to be reflected in the President's Budget, Secretary Weeks proposed to Congress that the War Department be permitted to sell its surplus property and apply the proceeds toward the building program. Acting upon this suggestion, Congress, in the War Department Appropriation Act for 1925, directed the Secretary of War to submit a comprehensive plan for necessary permanent construction at military posts, based on using funds received from the sale of surplus War Department real estate and such property now owned by the War Department as, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, is no longer needed for military purposes.

In compliance with this directive, a carefully worked out program was presented to Congress at its last session in the form of suggested legislation, which was considered by a Joint Subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee of both houses, but, due to the press of other Congressional business at the short session, this measure was not reported out of Committee. However, similar legislation has been introduced in the present Congress and is now receiving sympathetic consideration.

By the proposed scheme of financing the permanent housing program of the Army from the sale of surplus War Department real estate it is anticipated that no appropriations will be required of Congress for several years, as sufficient funds will be available from such sales to enable the War Department to carry out a considerable part of the proposed building program before calling on Congress for any financial aid.

In this connection it is pertinent to call attention to the fact that in addition to the surplus real estate which the War Department now proposes to sell to finance its building program it has already sold, since the World War and up to June 30, 1924, surplus property to the extent of $35,533,278.49, which funds have been turned in to "Miscellaneous Receipts of the Treasury Department." During the same period the War Department has transferred to other departments of the Federal Government property representing an expenditure of War Department funds amounting to approximately $77,000,000. If the War Department were to receive credit for these past transactions, this money, plus that to be realized from the future sale of surplus real estate, would more than equal the sum required to finance the entire housing program, and the deplorable situation with which the Army is now confronted would be relieved without calling upon the Treasury of the United States for any funds except those placed there by the War Department. But this is not proposed, as it is appreciated that funds from past sales have already been included in the revenues forming a part of the President's financial program, and property transferred to other departments has not produced any actual revenue.

Without doubt the adequate housing of the Regular Army is one of the most pressing problems confronting the War Department to-day. A reasonable and economical remedy for these conditions, and one which does not impose any burden upon the taxpayers of the country at least for some years to come, is contained in the proposed legislation which the Secretary of War presented to Congress at the commencement of its present session. This legislation should receive early favorable consideration in Congress and be enacted into law this winter.

Tom Swift, Preacher

By BILL ADAMS

TOM SWIFT was a Liverpool Irish sailor. Tom was short and squat, all pimples and freckles and blue tattooing. On the first day at sea he threw his cap on the deck, stepped up to the second mate with his fists doubled, and said, "Come on, ye chicken-livered son of a bedbug!"

For a downright tough hard case the Liverpool Irish sailor had all men beat. Tom was a type of his breed. The name of God was forever on his lips, and not in prayer. Ashore he was a drunken profligate; but he boasted that he'd never been ashore for longer than three days at a time since first he went to sea as a boy.

One of the best sermons that ever I heard was spoken by Tom, and I've no doubt God heard it. When a man has been reared in a seaport slum, has been preyed upon by crimps and harpies all his life, and still holds a spark of the divine in him, it's something in his favor. We were not all raised alike, and, whereas I used to think that every man at some time has his chance in life, I'm not so sure of it to-day. Tom had his chance that morning, and took it.

Tim Bond was a little pink-cheeked first-voyage sea apprentice. He'd lately come from what Tom had never known —home. He'd a mother ashore, and a sister or two, and was all eaten up with the big desire to be a man like the rest of us. When a little fellow such as Tim steps out into life and hears the rest of us cussing, it's natural for him to think that that is a part of the art of being a man.

Eight bells went, and the mate's watch came on deck. She was romping along, her sharp bows scooping the seas up. It was a chill, dreary morning.

I came to the deck, first out of the apprentices' quarters. Behind me came Tim, and just as he stepped over the door coming over the rail flashed a big green spray and soaked the two of us. I was used to all that. But Tim was beginning to feel himself a bit of a sailor, and a fine hard lad.

Tim let out a curse. He used a lot of nasty words, and took the name of God in vain, of course. It's a way with lots of young sailors, and lots of young bucks on the shore as well. I grinned. I'd been there myself.

Tom Swift was on his way to the wheel. He was dressed in stiff oilskins, and his sharp, sneering eyes peered from under the brim of his black sou'wester. He saw my grin, and scowled. He and I were friends. There was something that had drawn me to him, and something had drawn him to me. Sometimes on starry nights in fine weather he'd take

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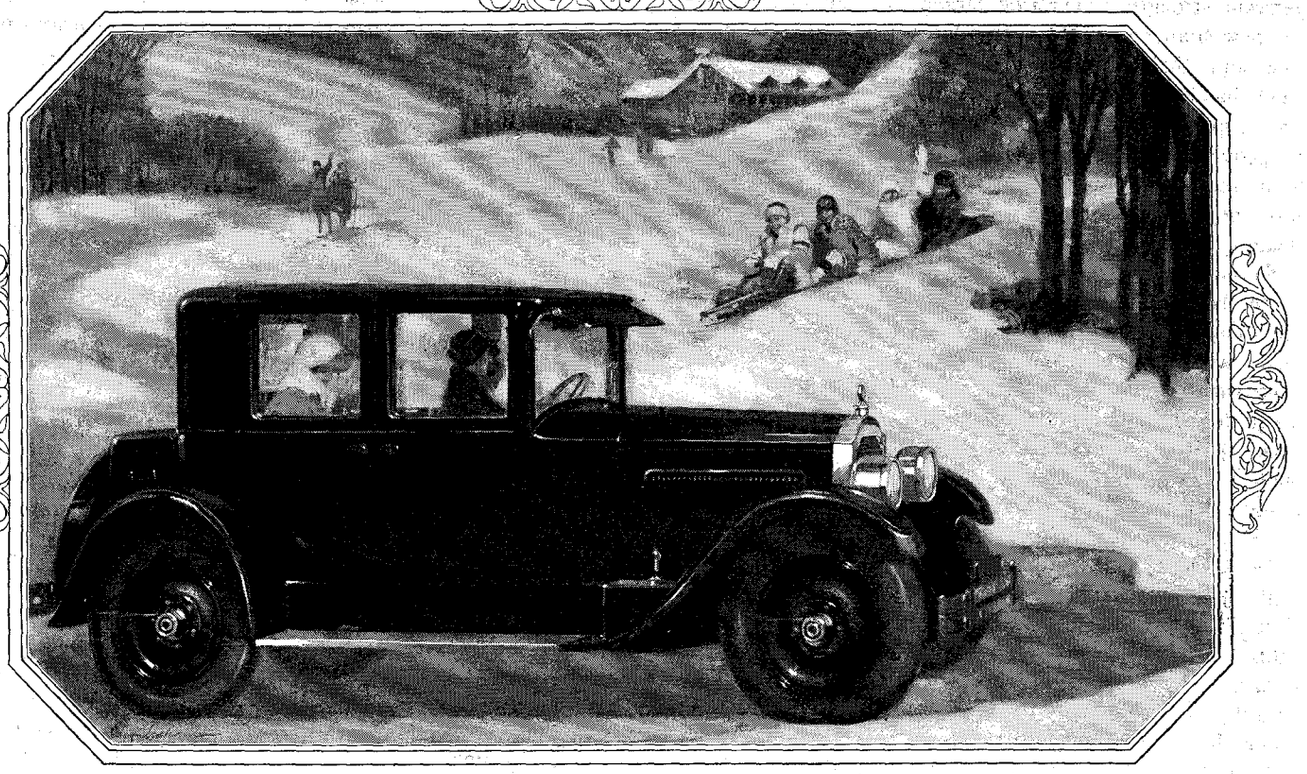

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me off alone and give me a drilling in seamanship. He'd been boatswain in the smart coolie ships, and what he didn't know about how to send up a jury mast or spar, how to splice, and the thousand other things that go to the making of a sailor no mate knew It was the seamanship that he taught me that enabled me to pass for second mate later along.

Tom strode up to little Tim, and at the look in his eyes Tim fell silent.

"Ye poor little fool," said Tom, "cut that out! If ever ye want to grow into a man, leave that sort o' thing for poor louses wot don't know no better. Ye'd ought to be ashamed o' yerself—an' ye, too, Bill, ye big bum!"

Tom went aft to take the wheel. Tim and I went aloft to furl the main royal, and while we were furling it neither of us spoke.

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Organ, Lyre, and Flute of Reed

Reviews by ARTHUR GUITERMAN

THE tumult and the shouting dies, the critics and their bards depart; John Masefield remains, one of the few who carry on the high tradition of English poetry, a great poet by virtue of a great soul. In his fiftieth year his poems and plays have been collected as "The Collected Works of John Masefield,"[1] in four volumes, making it easier to arrive at some estimate of the literary achievement of an unusually varied career. In these books there is nothing weak nor petty. We have the lyric vigor and rude mirth of the early "Salt-Water Ballads," with the sailor's yearning for the sea and the loveliness of tall ships; the plays and the tragic poems with their deep feeling for struggling humanity; "Reynard the Fox" with its rich Chaucerian pictures of the English countryside; the later sonnets with their definite philosophy and melodious charm; and always the understanding sympathy that drives out hatred and the passionate devotion of the seeker for—

that one beauty
God put me here to find.

Great poetry is essential truth revealed in beauty; and poetry is not an exercise for the neurotic, the lazy, nor the mentally deficient. The mind of a true poet should be as logical as that of a mathematician and as clean, vigorous, and well trained as the body of an athlete; his observation and insight should be as unerring as that of a scientist; and his utterance, with all its graces of diction, should be as clear as that of a mountaineer or a wise child. The great poet, like the great scientist, deals not in "common sense," but in that uncommon sense which may become the common sense of a better day. By these tests and more, John Masefield is surely of the elect. How noble yet lucid is this, the first of

John Masefield

his two coupled sonnets "On Growing Old:"

Be with me Beauty, for the fire is dying,
My dog and I are old, too old for roving,
Man, whose young passion sets the spindrift flying
Is soon too lame to march, too cold for loving.

I take the book and gather to the fire,
Turning old yellow leaves; minute by minute,
The clock ticks to my heart; a withered wire
Moves a thin ghost of music in the spinet.

I cannot sail your seas, I cannot wander,
Your cornland, nor your hill-land nor your valleys,
Ever again, nor share the battle yonder
Where the young knight the broken squadron rallies.

Only stay quiet while my mind remembers
The beauty of fire from the beauty of embers.

This poem and its companion will be rated among the pre-eminent sonnets in the language. There are few with so many lines that stand alone, lovely in their own right.

Any book containing "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" and "The Ballad of Father Gilligan" would be worth looking into; and there are other good things in the corral of "Early Poems and Stories"[2] into which William Butler Yeats has herded the waifs and strays of his yesteryears. The stories are brief folk-tales, essays, and personal reminiscences, full of Celtic twilight, and from them you may glean valuable data concerning the ways of the Sidhe (pronounced "shee," if you please), the well-known fairy people of Ireland, with whom all the Yeats family are on the most intimate terms.

When looking for a short play for the children to enact next Christmas Eve, remember that you somewhere read of a neat little book by Anna Hempstead Branch called "A Christmas Miracle and God Bless This House,"[3] from the titles of the two poetic Christmas masques that it contains. They are easy to stage and act, the children will enjoy doing them, and they have charm, fine literary quality, and true religious feeling.

While "American Indian Love Lyrics,"[4] the title on the cover of the interesting collection of Miss Nellie Barnes, was evidently assumed to have a stronger appeal to the book buyer, the inscription on the title-page, "American Indian Love Lyrics, and Other Verse" more fairly represents the contents; for of the ninety-three inclusions only nine are amatory, the others covering a pretty wide range

[1] Collected Works of John Masefield. The Macmillan Company, New York. 4 vols. $3 each.

[2] Early Poems and Stories. By W. B. Yeats. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.

[3] A Christmas Miracle and God Bless This House. By Anna Hempstead Branch. The Adelphi Company, New York. $1.50.

[4] American Indian Love Lyrics. Selected by Nellie Barnes. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

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of Indian thought, feeling, life, and ritual. Here is one chant described as a "Ka-ni-ga Song," apparently for a child's delight, which has an allurement like to that of the firefly song, the owlet song, and other Ojibway lyrics that the deprecated and unoriginal Mr. Longfellow wove into his forgotten poem, "The Song of Hiawatha:"

> The poor little bee
> That lives in the tree,
> The poor little bee
> That lives in the tree
> Has only one arrow
> In his quiver.

After a surfeit of feeble ditties and lyrics of self-pity, the chief mission of which seems to be to give poetry a bad name, Hermann Hagedorn's manliness always comes as a tonic. The title of his newest collection, "Ladders Through the Blue,"[5] is best explained by this opening quatrain of a rondel with the same caption:

> I have climbed ladders through the blue!
> For apples some, and some for heaven!
> The rungs of some were six and seven,
> But some no earthly number knew.

Resisting the temptation to dwell on other lines charged with the ever-youthful enthusiasm of this fighting idealist, let us read again a song of more tender note:

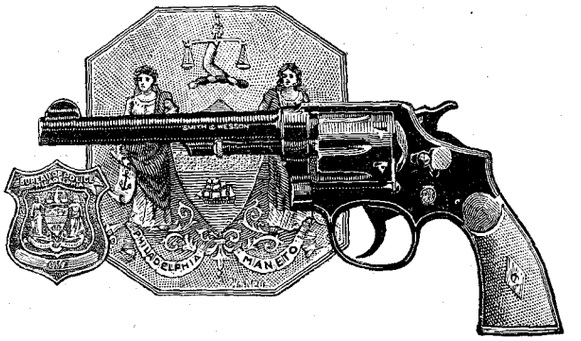
GOING ON FIVE

> A little like a rabbit,
> A little like a bird,
> A humming-bird, a butterfly,
> Oh, very like a butterfly,
> A darting fish, a squirrel shy,
> A kitten, gay, absurd!
>
> A little like a fountain,
> Half laughter and half light,
> A little like a poplar leaf,
> Whose language has no word for grief,
> Oh, very like a quivering leaf,
> Half mortal and half sprite.
>
> A little like a rainbow,
> A little like the rain
> That wakes the green eyes in the clod,
> A little like the hand of God,
> Oh, very like the hand of God
> Upon a heart in pain.

Just to prove that there can be something new even in the way of anthologies, Robert Haven Schauffler has compounded "The Poetry Cure,"[6] further defined as "A pocket medicine chest of verse." Herein shall you find, judiciously selected from the vast pharmaco-

[5] Ladders Through the Blue. By Hermann Hagedorn. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $1.50.

[6] The Poetry Cure. Compounded by Robert Haven Schauffler. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.50.



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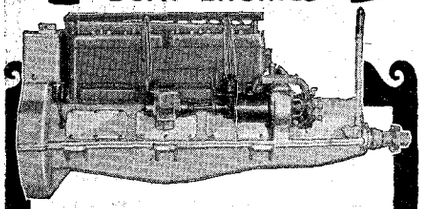

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pœia of Helicon, poems of courage recommended as stimulants for a faint heart, poems of sympathy indicated for the treatment of hardening of the same organ, poems of laughter and cheer as pills to purge melancholy, imagination accelerators, sedatives, anodynes for sorrow, and many other sure specifics. Dr. Schauffler has gone farther afield than most to rediscover neglected herbs and simples, and offers us potent rhythmical prescriptions unknown to ordinary humdrum anthological practitioners.

By way of contrast with Mr. Schauffler's anthology, we have "The Common Book of Poetry,"[1] with an Introduction by Hamblen Sears. It seems an especially unoriginal anthologization of preceding anthologies, consisting of oft-reprinted poems that have one common virtue greatly esteemed by publishers—the copyright on all of them is long expired.

[1] The Common Book of Poetry. The J. H. Sears Company, Inc., New York.

Biography

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD. By Theodore Clarke Smith. 2 vols. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $12.

Professor Smith (Professor of American History at Williams College) is the most fortunate of biographers. The material available for a life of Garfield is amazingly, almost incomparably, rich; but the more precious part thereof, that bequeathed by the President himself—including the priceless manuscript journals in uninterrupted sequence from his sixteenth year, official papers, a wealth of notes and memorabilia, speeches, and letters received—was, by the wise ordering of the President's widow, kept untouched in a memorial room at the Garfield home in Mentor, Ohio, until the other day, when it was turned over by the Garfield family to Professor Smith, with *carte blanche* as to its use. (It is our understanding, too, that most of the intimate letters which were preserved by the recipients, were added to the Mentor collection.)

Obviously, none of the biographies of Garfield prior to Professor Smith's could be adequate. Has Professor Smith made the most of his glorious opportunity? He has. In his journals, intimate letters, and memorabilia Garfield revealed himself as few men have done, though quite without morbidity, for his nature was singularly wholesome. Moreover, his comment on the events and personalities of that reconstruction period (1863–81), whereof he himself was so large a part, is candid, sagacious, and extensive, and will be found of immense value to the general historian. By judicious selection and arrangement Professor Smith has given us the story of Garfield's inner and outer life largely in Garfield's own words—in effect, an autobiography. His own connective, explanatory, and commentative contribution is just what it should be. It is quite wonderful and delightful; you can really see Garfield developing from a "pulpy" (his own just adjective) youth into one of the most interesting personalities our country has known. Professor Smith is to be congratulated upon his fine work; and the public is to be congratulated, too.

FORTY YEARS OF IT. By Brand Whitlock. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $2.50.

The record of Brand Whitlock's turbulent years as Minister to war-tortured Belgium has been given in a previous book. This deals with the years before his diplomatic appointment. It is not an autobiography, but the reminiscences and penetrating comment of one who saw politics from the inside. To the trained reporter's faculty for visualization is added the insight and detachment of a social philosopher. For four terms he was Mayor of Toledo. Here, consequently, is much of municipal and State politics in Ohio, of political maneuver, of the wave of democracy and its new theories of municipal regulation that swept over the West in the '90's. He is most arresting in his characterizations, personalities drawn with the light touch of an artist. A lucid style and a quality of sustained interest makes this a difficult book to lay down unfinished. Though the personal pronoun is seldom in evidence, one gleans the spirit of the author, unprejudiced, courageous, above all, humane.

Fiction

THE CLIO. By L. H. Myers. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

Revolutions have always been meat and drink for the novelist, and the South American one which rumbles through the pages of "The Clio" is as good as most. The reader is never actually within the firing lines, but hears its first echoes from the deck of the yacht Clio. Lady Oswestry, the owner of the ship, takes a large hand-picked party of sophisticates, consisting of four young women, her two sons, and several other men, cruising up the Amazon. Their ensuing love intrigues and the ambitions of her older son to become Emperor of Amazonia are amusing, and the characters live. The yacht runs aground some five hundred miles up the river, and the party is stuck in the muddy river-bank for a dreary number of days. The heat and damp are all but unendurable, monkeys howl all

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night, iguanas drop on the decks, and in the dark "upon every root on which the light happened to fall, scores of little crabs had collected and there clung staring with beady eyes at the ship." This is a beautiful but fearful country; death is always near and claims one of the party. The author's descriptions of the region are sufficiently realistic to present some of the fascination of the tropical land below the equator.

Music

THE REMINISCENCES OF A FIDDLE DEALER. By David Laurie. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

The three gifts—an unerring eye, a good memory, and a good ear—which Mr. Laurie postulated as absolute requirements of a really first-class fiddle expert were evidently his from the first, to judge from this posthumous record of his successes. To these endowments he added Scotch shrewdness and even sympathy. He was as solicitous of the health of his Strads as of his children (of whom he had eighteen), finding that most violins suffer from *mal-de-mer* and do not recover themselves properly for a fortnight. Anecdotes of Paganini and Vieuxtemps form entertaining interludes, illustrating in both cases that virtuosi generally make the worst teachers. It was fortunate for musical literature that Mr. Laurie's manuscript was discovered and published even though a quarter-century after his death.

Travel and Description

OREGON SKETCHES. By Wallace Smith. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

This book might have a better title, for, although the title is honest, the fourteen papers thereunder gathered have a unity which produces on the reader a cumulative effect more considerable than the word "Sketches" would suggest. The title of the twelfth essay, "Why the West is Wild," would have done pretty well for the whole collection, which describes picturesquely and with telling humor how far the new West has gone to an extreme distance from the old West of stage-coaches, bad men, and Saturday night shooting parties.

Wallace Smith is perhaps too young to have known the old West in its proper environment, but a few years ago he saw a modern survival of it in Mexico. Hence he is well fitted to get a lot of fun out of such spectacles as derby-hatted flivver tourists in the Bad Lands, Indians in golf caps and sport shirts providing "color" for the sightseers on a dude ranch, a lonely sheepherder getting the score of the Dartmouth-Cornell football game over the radio, and a cow-puncher in the flesh getting fashion hints from a

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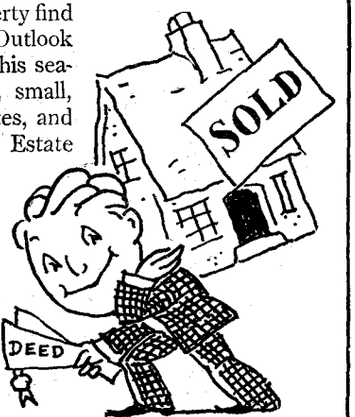

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cow-puncher in a moving picture. Aren't such sights enough to make an old-time Westerner "wild"? Maverick Tod Mullarkey, companion of Smith's rambles, shoots in an emphatic assent.

Smith is a shrewd observer. The book is full of gleams of truth like this: "There was a youthful gawkiness about his body, a stringy look that men have who were over-employed at manual labor at too early an age."

The author's drawings keep pace with his loping prose, for the most part. One can't expect mere words to carry the life of that vivid frontispiece, "Let 'er Buck," which has pleased the bronco-busters so much that they have adopted it as the official poster of the annual Pendleton Round-Up.

HERE'S IRELAND. By Harold Speakman. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.50.

Here is the record (with reproductions in color and in black and white of paintings by the author himself) of a tramp around the coast of Ireland. Mr. Speakman was accompanied by a donkey dragging a cart filled with painter's gear, and of course little Grania (so named by Lady Gregory, on whom a call was made at Coole) furnishes a large part of the fun of the book. It's good fun, but don't expect Stevenson.

For about half his journey Mr. Speakman carries you along really entertained and sometimes charmed, but then he begins to tail off and finally he lapses into pretty thin journalism.

ON THE ROOF OF THE ROCKIES. By Louis R. Freeman. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $5.

In the region between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways is much of the finest mountain scenery in Canada. Little of it has been seen by the ordinary traveler, for one must go with pack-train and guide if he is to cross its great rivers and explore its glaciers and snow-fields. Here are many mountains whose ascent requires the skill of an expert alpinist; but the scenery in their valleys and from their summits pays the highest rewards. Among many others are Fortress and Maligne Lakes, with snow-clad summits towering above their colorful waters. Here also is the vast Columbia Icefield of over 150 square miles, with the impressive pyramid of Mount Columbia towering 12,294 feet as seen from the head-waters of the Athabaska.

The author accompanied Byron Harmon, most famous of Canadian scenic photographers, on a ten weeks' trip through this country. Remarkable moving-picture films were secured, and many fine illustrations accompany the text, which describes the daily happenings on the trip. The party forded swift rivers, traversed some of the glaciers, and often traveled through deep snows. A radio outfit kept them in touch with news from all over the United States.

Politics and Government

ON NEW SHORES. By Konrad Bercovici. The Century Company, New York. $4.

Here is a book for those who are ready to consider America, not as a solid entity, but as an open question, a kaleidoscope not yet fallen into any recognizable pattern. Konrad Bercovici is a Rumanian of forty-odd. According to "Who's Who," he has been in America for less than ten years. His vigorous English has an unmistakably alien accent or intonation. His regard for his adopted land falls short of worship. He deplores flag-kissing and what it stands for. He sees America not as a nation, or as a melting-pot which briskly reduces all alien elements to the same consistency and flavor, but as a place where a slow process is going on in which immigrants of all races are playing their part: "There is a growing feeling among our diverse populations, now that immigration has been limited and those who are here are considering themselves more or less part of the country, that the country is what they are making it to be, when they are part and parcel of it. The abstract sense of false patriotism and glorification with which the new immigrant has been imbued is fast dwindling."

Further, this writer frankly disbelieves in assimilation—the desirability or the possibility of forcing all racial strains to conform to a theoretical "Anglo-Saxon" pattern. Immigrants come here not in order to be robbed of their race and their inherited customs, but to be more freely and happily themselves; the German to be a richer German or the Italian to possess his own land and vineyards. Most people, he says, have always defended their lands, not chiefly out of patriotism, but because "they could exist best only in that climate and that geographical position in which they have lived for so many hundreds of years, and which were selected by the original invaders of the country." Hence immigrants to America invariably seek out the conditions of land and climate most like those of the homeland. The book gives full and interesting data in illustration of this point. The author goes rather far in his commendation of hyphenism, of the deliberate preservation of alien tongues and cultures within our borders. But there is food for thought in his concluding remark: "The great factor in their development and in the cohesion between these nationalities and the people who were already here

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was not so much what the natives had to offer them, or were willing to offer them, as in what the newcomers were willing to accept from them."

Educational

SCHOOL AND HOME. By Angelo Patri. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

In a singularly wise and entertaining little book of "Prejudices," published in 1911, and thereby anticipating Mr. Mencken's appropriation of the title by several years, Mr. Charles M. Flandrau enlarged on a theme he had propounded in a short story written several years before. "It always seemed to Haydock," he wrote then, "that men and women, in becoming parents, somehow or other managed to forfeit a great deal of intelligence. He intended some day to ask a psychologist with children if it was a provision or a perversion of nature." These innocent remarks called forth many "peevish, sarcastic letters and acrimonious reviews" from Mr. Flandrau's readers. Probably they thought that he, being neither an educator nor a married man, had no right to talk. They cannot say the same of Mr. Patri, who is both, and has already proved himself endowed with the very genius of common sense by his books and his syndicated articles on education. As principal of a great public school in New York City, he has encountered more varieties of parental imbecility than one would believe possible, and he uses many of them for his texts with telling effect. "The training and discipline of children has to begin with the disciplining of the parents," says Mr. Patri. No better guide and chastener than this could be assigned for required reading in such a course.

Notes on New Books

PETER THE CZAR. By Klabund. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

A story of Peter the Great translated from the German by Herman George Scheffauer.

MIND: ITS ORIGIN AND GOAL. By George Barton Cutten. The Yale University Press, New Haven. $2.50.

A study of the mental processes by the President of Colgate University.

MEN, WOMEN, AND COLLEGES. By Le Baron R. Briggs. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

Essays by the former Dean of Harvard College and President of Radcliffe.

A LIFETIME WITH MARK TWAIN. By Mary Lawton. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $3.50.

Mrs. Lawton has set down the recollections of Katy Leary, who for thirty years was a domestic servant in the Clemens household. These recollections were first published in the "Pictorial Review."

THE TORTOISESHELL CAT. By Naomi G. Royde-Smith. Boni & Liveright, New York. $2.50.

A novel. The scene is London and the time 1912–13.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY. By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman. B. W. Huebsch and the Viking Press, New York. $2.50.

The authors call this a study in American imperialism. It discusses the diplomatic and military support accorded by the United States Government to American economic interests abroad.

CHILDREN OF NECESSITY. By Grace Humphrey. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

Stories of famous inventions.

MODERN RELIGIOUS VERSE AND PROSE. By Fred Merrifield. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

A devotional anthology.

THE SCIENCE OF PLAYWRITING. By M. L. Malevinsky. Brentano's, New York. $5.

An extensive development of the theme of playwriting not as an art but as a science.

THE MARRIED MAN. By Robert Grant. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

In this volume are combined the author's two works "The Reflections of a Married Man" and "The Opinions of a Philosopher," which were first published about 1892 and 1893.

DARING DEEDS OF GREAT BUCCANEERS. By Norman J. Davidson. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Taken from the author's larger volume called "The Romance of the Spanish Main."

COURTS AND COUNTRIES AFTER THE WAR. By H. R. H., the Infanta Eulalia of Spain. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

Here is our old friend the Infanta Eulalia, for whom America went mad in the year of the World's Fair at Chicago. She discusses the rulers and the peoples of Europe in a friendly and entertaining manner.

NORWAY. By G. Gathorne Hardy. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

A volume in the "Modern World Series." Describes Norway in the past, but more especially in the present.

RUSSIA. By Valentine O'Hara and N. Makeef. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

Another volume in the same series. The greater part of the book is devoted to the struggles for democracy in Russia, beginning with the Revolution of 1905.

Contributors' Gallery

THIS silhouette of Don C. Seitz was made with a camera by a citizen of Norway, Maine, a fellow-townsman of Mellie Dunham, Henry Ford's fiddler, and of Mr. Seitz.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND lives in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He is chairman of the National Committee on Horticultural Quarantine and also on the Executive Committee of the American Civic Association.

CHARLES L. BUCHANAN studied piano under Joseffy and musical theory under Oscar Klein. He began his journalistic career on the New York "Globe," working as dramatic and musical critic. He was at one time art editor of the "Bookman," and has contributed to the "Independent," the "International Studio," "Musical America," "Musical Quarterly," and other publications. In writing on music Mr. Buchanan tries to combine the point of view of the average man with the technical view-point of the professional musician.

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The Unvanquishable Paderewski

By CHARLES L. BUCHANAN

IT has recently been hinted that Paderewski—who may, after all, be mortal like the rest of us, and therefore susceptible to fatigue and exhaustion—is playing badly. It is to be suspected that certain persons would relegate him, if they could, to the great cosmic scrap-heap. A gentleman goes so far as to write to the New York "Times" asking why an American audience should rise to its feet when Paderewski appears upon the concert platform. A critic, not without justice, asserts that Paderewski's playing is inferior to-day to that of half a dozen other pianists at present before the public.

In remarkable contrast to these detractions, Paderewski gives within the space of three weeks two concerts at Carnegie Hall. It is needless to say that both concerts were completely sold out. But the thing went farther than this small-town stock phrase of facile reporting would indicate. That indefinable something which invests a Paderewski recital with an atmosphere unique and incomparable was as pervasive as ever. Here, where the greatest have come and gone (Safonoff and his never-to-be-forgotten first rendering of the "Pathetic" symphony, the fascinating if somewhat charlatanistic Nikisch, the debonair Muratore and the night he sang at the head of the French Blue Devils), one man held a redundant audience throughout an afternoon; weaving, from a somewhat worn and threadbare technique, a web of enchantment that flashed and gleamed and glittered with all the evanescent allurement of a rainbow or a summer sea.

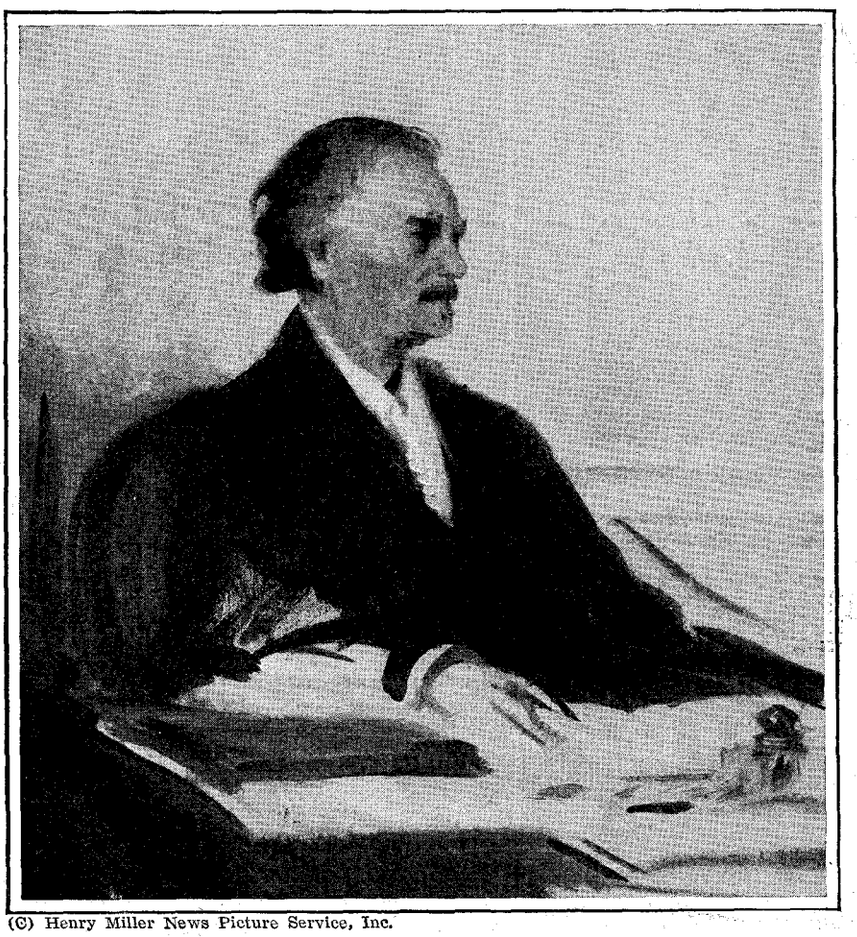
Putting aside for the moment all amiable sentimentalities and the good-time-was-had-by-all spirit, let us ask the following question bluntly: Does Paderewksi deserve the prestige accorded him, or ought he be divested of his enormous drawing capacity through a consistent campaign of disparagement? Is it fair to the hosts of other excellent pianists that Paderewski should elbow them out of the limelight year after year if, as is alleged, the man is playing badly? In a word, is Paderewski a "has-been," and, if so, ought this fact not be advertised so that the standards of this generation be not distracted? It is certainly the duty of those in the "know" to attack and defame the Paderewski legend if it consists merely of adroit hocus-pocus and the cumulative appeal of an extraordinary publicity. It is an open secret that Caruso drew capacity houses for years before his death on the strength of his reputation and after the original beauty of his voice had become impaired. Is Paderewski matching this record?

Let us suppose that a group of music lovers had wandered into Carnegie Hall the other day without a knowledge that Paderewski was playing. They sit, let us say, in the second tier, shut off from any sight of the hall, and therefore shut off from any ulterior stimuli. Assuming that they possessed a close knowledge of Chopin and of piano playing, what, one wonders, would their reactions have been?

For the first three-quarters of an hour or thereabouts they would probably have thought that some one was playing the piano impatiently and exasperatedly, as though an unpleasant obligation of some sort or other had to be got through with as speedily as possible. They would have heard some of the worst piano playing this writer has ever heard in a concert hall. They would have heard a frazzled, frayed Chopin, distorted, hurried through perfunctorily, blurred, and so on. Hardly a trace of the old, indubitable magic.

And then something happened. As though an actual dividing line had been reached—it happened to be the F Minor Ballade—the Paderewski of incredible Old World sighings, of lamentable far-off horizons, and Once-Upon-a-Timenesses, was with us once more; the one magician of our day who can, like some adroit Pied Piper, lure us out of 1925 into the fabulous, faded loveliness of the Never-Never Land. This writer has heard pianist after pianist equal and surpass Paderewski in certain things; no one, not even the uncanny de Pachmann, has ever held the power, psychic and occult, beyond question, to sound the note of regret, of retrospection, as Paderewski sounds it in a Chopin mazurka or in certain pieces of Schumann. Those incredibly intriguing hands of his still linger over certain bits with a tenderness that deceives one almost into thinking that he is taking leave of music for the last time. His playing of such things as the codas of the B Flat Minor and A Minor Mazurkas the other day affected one hypnotically; one could almost hear the piano saying "good-by."

And now for the great secret. Paderewski played twenty years ago—upon



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A portrait of Paderewski by J. C. Johansen

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occasions—as loosely and carelessly as he does now. Twenty years ago—ten years ago—persons were saying: "He is not the same Paderewski." And he was not—upon occasions; and he is not now—upon occasions. And withal, he is beyond the shadow of a doubt the most famous artist of our time, and it is possible one of the two or three most famous artists of all time. Cheap as it may sound to say it, Paderewski could probably draw a sold-out house once a week in this city if he were able or chose to appear as often as that.

What is the answer? An answer that will no doubt be sniffed at by your finicky little Art for Art's Saker, your Smart Alec, your Exquisite, who shrugs his (or her) shoulders at the base idea of a human element in art. These superfine persons know that we must "impersonalize" art; that it must be purged of everything save a sheerly abstract decorativeness. Well, there are some of us who will continue to believe that Paderewski maintains his hold upon his public—an unprecedented hold, mind you—because he is, precisely, one of the greatest human personalities of which art has any record. He is a visible incarnation of an idea; and his enormous success points a moral. It is possible that the tenacity of his appeal may be explained only by an appreciation of the apocalyptic spiritual stature of his nature. It is encouraging to believe that the world responds to Paderewski in unconscious recognition of his extraordinary morale. What a rebuke to the picayune selfishness of the little fellow of art, who is out for himself, first and last. And what a sublime ratification of the theory held by some of us to the effect that a valid art is a sublimated record of the human spirit, and not a mere negligible puttering around of the emotional unemployed!

Paderewski stands out in our age a solitary figure. The man has superbly lived a doctrine of Art for Life's Sake. Granted that his work is technically faulty at times; who else can evoke from a piano the rich, eloquent sunsets, the tentative rain droppings of his wistful, fabulous antique lands? He is the one surviving aristocrat of the old régime of romance. And one likes to believe that it is because of his integrity as a human being that he endures pre-eminently in an unimaginative and material age as an artist.

Rolls and Discs

By Lawrence Jacob Abbott

ANOTHER new phonograph—an improved Columbia machine—is due to come before the public eye some time in the future. No announcement has been made as to when it will be put on the market. However, we were fortunate enough to hear it, and it seemed to us an excellent instrument. Its tone is unusually clear and mellow, and it is freer from foreign vibration in the sound-box under the stress of loud volume than any other machine we have heard.

Of course, any differences between the different types of improved talking-machines are very slight compared with the difference between the new-style and old-style phonographs. It is like comparing a Dodge with a Chrysler or a Cadillac, after comparing the motor car with the horse and buggy.

We still feel constant amazement at results obtained with the new records and machines. For instance, in a piano record it is possible to tell when the pianist uses the pedal and when he does not. Orchestral instruments stand out clearly, and can be recognized as strands in a pattern. The result is as pleasing to the ear as glasses are to a pair of eyes used to blurred vision. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the music gains perspective, just as objects gain perspective when we look at them out of both eyes, after having had one eye shut.

Recently, at a concert by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Arturo Toscanini, a symphonic poem was played which included the actual song of a nightingale. It was Respighi's "The Pines of Rome." Mr. Lawrence Gilman describes it in the "Herald Tribune" as follows:

> The nightingale was duly on hand last night, imprisoned in a gramophone, from which he sang right lustily and sweetly at the instance of Mr. Van Praag, manager of the Philharmonic's orchestral personnel, who, stationed at the rear of the stage, adjusted a needle at the proper moment and released the warblings of the immortal bird.
>
> Of course it was enchanting to hear a real nightingale in Carnegie Hall.

The particular "gramophone" was a Brunswick Panatrope. But it is a feather in the cap of the improved phonograph in general that what Mr. Gilman heard was not a phonograph, but a nightingale!

A small thing, but somewhat annoying, is that on many Columbia records the music begins almost immediately after the needle strikes the groove. At

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least time enough should be allowed so that one can close the cover of the machine.

Phonograph Records

SONATA IN B MINOR FOR PIANOFORTE, Opus 58 (Chopin). Played by Percy Grainger. Electrically recorded; in six parts, on three records. Columbia.

Thanks to the latest developments in recording and in the design of phonographs, we now can hear a performance of Grainger's that is truly remarkable in its fidelity. The character and personality of the pianoforte—the brilliance and resonance of the concert grand—are evident in reproduction. Grainger's playing is all that could be desired. The scherzo, of lightning rapidity, is delightful; the high point of the sonata is reached in the magnificent stride of the last movement. It may sound hackneyed to speak of Grainger's playing as masterful, but it is just that.

SONATA IN D MINOR FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE, Opus 108 (Brahms). Played by Arthur Catterall and William Murdoch. Mechanically recorded; in six parts, on three records. Columbia.

Though the sheer beauty of the slow movement and the whimsical lightness of the scherzo cannot fail to win instant approval, the sonata as a whole grows in breadth upon each hearing. Its performance, by two Englishmen, is a musicianly piece of work without being in the least bit arid. It is a mechanical recording; but the resonance of the piano tone as well as the richness of the violin brings it almost into the class of electrically reproduced records. As for the music itself—there may be things as fine in violin and piano music, but there is nothing finer.

THE PLANETS—SUITE FOR ORCHESTRA (Gustav Holst). Played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by the composer. Mechanically recorded; in thirteen parts, on seven records. Columbia.

The suite describes the seven planets, one by one. It is lengthy, sometimes tedious, sometimes ingeniously interesting, sometimes charming. We are willing to wager it will not bear the ravages of time. But it is an interesting example of what modern Englishmen are doing.

LIEBESTRAUM (Liszt); **FANTAISIE IMPROMPTU** (Chopin). Played by Leopold Godowsky. Electrically recorded. Brunswick.

REFLETS DANS L'EAU (Debussy); **CLAIR DE LUNE** (Debussy). Played by Leopold Godowsky. Electrically recorded. Brunswick.

These two records are both featured by Godowsky's distinguished playing. Liszt's sentimental "Liebestraum" is treated with a sincerity that removes sentimentality from it. The Debussy pieces are interpreted with satisfying masculinity. We were unable to compare these records with those of the Grainger sonata, but they seem on a par with them in respect to faithful reproduction. The slight whine noticeable on a former Godowsky electrical record seems to have disappeared.

DEATH AND TRANSFIGURATION (Strauss). Played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Bruno Walter. Mechanically recorded; in five parts, on three records. Columbia.

An epic for the orchestra. The music struggles through perplexity and ends in calmness and nobility. If Strauss were as faultless in taste as he is in orchestration, it would be a greater work. The recording is uneven. The string tone is very poor; the kettle-drums are so good as to be uncanny.

LOUISE—Depuis le Jour, Act 3 (Charpentier); **BOHÊME—Addio! Act 3** (Puccini). Sung by *Lucrezia Bori*. Electrically recorded. Victor.

The number from "Louise" is most ingratiating music. "Bohême" is more in the standard Italian-opera style. Lucrezia Bori's voice is charming when she sings softly, but when she aims for volume it loses its pleasing quality and becomes ear-splitting. This may be the fault of phonograph reproduction. If so, she should take that into consideration—or does one make more royalties from record sales by giving the Great Public bigger and steadier volume?

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR OVERTURE (Nicolai). Played by the Victor Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Josef Pasternack. Electrically recorded; in two parts, on one record. Victor.

A surprisingly good orchestra for one with so perfunctory a name. The music is "pop" concert material, mostly froth, but pleasantly tuneful and rhythmic.

Piano Rolls

CONCERTO IN G MINOR, Opus 25—First and Second Movements (Mendelssohn). Arranged and played by Wilhelm Bachaus. Duo-Art.

There is more feeling and power behind this concerto than can usually be found in Mendelssohn. Mr. Bachaus gives us a broad sweep of canvas. Music such as this is much better material for recording than many of the small, poetic fragments of music that require no unusual skill or lofty interpretation.

INTERMEZZO, Opus 118, No. 2 (Brahms). Played by Arthur Rubinstein. Duo-Art.

The melody used might have been taken from a folk-song. Its treatment is more sonorous, less muddy than that of many of Brahms's piano works. The playing is marred by too constant a use of the pedal.

PAVANE POUR UNE INFANTE DÉFUNTE (Ravel). Played by E. Robert Schmitz. Ampico.

One of Ravel's early compositions, the "Pavane," has classic simplicity and beauty. Its dissonance is mild. From start to finish it is quite charming. Mr. Schmitz at times is a little forced in his efforts at freedom of *tempo*, but plays it with full sympathy.

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SALESMEN wanted. $10 daily easy. We start you in auto accessory business. No investment, no experience necessary. Exclusive territory. Motor Products Co., 1760 Lund Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—A working housekeeper in clergyman's family of three in a lovely New England village. Only a refined woman desired who would appreciate a good home rather than high wages. 6,656, Outloak.

WANTED—Mother and daughter or two sisters. Cooking, waiting, and housework. No laundry, small family, permanent position, modern house. Forest Hills, Long Island. 6,657, Outlook.

WANTED—Preferably a middle-aged woman to look after boy, thirteen years of age, active and able to get about easily, but under the necessity of wearing a cast in major portion of the day, so requiring personal attention, and, further, some instruction in his school work. We offer a home with the family, comfortable, steam-heated room, and $50 a month. 6,652, Outlook.

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WANTED—Position as companion-housekeeper or hostess in tea room. References. 6,654, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

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LADIES—Let Patricia Dix help you with that next club or study paper. Information upon request. Rates reasonable. 6,298, Outlook.

By the Way

MR. ADOLPH OCHS, owner of the New York "Times," says that every issue of his paper costs $50,000, or approximately fourteen cents a copy. It is sold for two cents a copy. The difference is more than made up by the advertising sold.

Here are some more of Frank Wilstach's choice similes:

A reputation as loose as a flapper's galosh.

So still you could hear the microbes gnashing their teeth.

She looked like ten cents waiting for the change.

Tiresome as a bedtime uncle on the radio.

Recent news items, some of which have not as yet reached the general press, are: There is to be produced in Berlin, Germany, a play entitled "Henry Ford," which is based upon the activities of Mr. Ford during the World War. . . . Anthony Asquith, son of the former Prime Minister of Great Britain, is in Hollywood hoping to become a motion-picture director. . . . Grand Rapids, Michigan, got a shock when a cabaret inserted the following display advertisement in the local press: "We are going to make Grand Rapids a two-o'clock town, so bring your harp and garters and come out for a hot time." The cabaret has been closed. . . . The number of Ford cars produced last year totals 2,103,588.

Doctor: "Deep breathing kills bacteria."

Patient: "But how can I make them breathe deeply?"

The "Motor Magazine" announces that there are now 20,200,000 automobiles in the United States, or one for every five persons.

From the "American Legion:"

"I want to buy a cake of soap," said Mrs. O'Brien to her grocer.

"What kind?"

"I don't remember the name," replied Mrs. O'Brien. "But it's the one the advertisements speak of so highly."

A darky named Sam borrowed $25 from his friend Tom, and gave his note for the amount.

Time went on, the note became long past due, and Tom was very impatient for its payment.

One day the two men met on the street. Tom stopped and said, with determination: "Look heah, man, when ah you-all gwine t' pay thet note?"

"I ain't got no money now," replied Sam, "but I'm goin' to pay it soon as I kin."

"Yo' been sayin' thet fer months," retorted Tom, "but it don't git me no money. Yer gwine t' pay thet money here and now, thet's whut yer gwine t' do. Ef y' don't, y' know whut I'm goin' t' do? I'm goin' to burn yer old note; then whar'll yo' be at?"

"Yas yo' will. Yas yo' will," Sam shouted. "Jes' yo' burn dat note o' mine and I'll pop a lawsuit onto yo'."

Some of the more fashionable theaters playing legitimate drama are now printing a synopsis of the first act of their show in the programme, thus enabling the majority of the audience, who come late, to know what is going on.

Lady: "Are your eggs fresh?"

Clerk: "Ma'am, the hen doesn't realize I've got them yet."

Publisher: "In your story I notice you make the owl hoot "to whom" instead of "to whoo."

Author: "Yes, this is a Boston owl."

Otto Harbach, who wrote the words of several of the song hits in "No, No, Nanette," "Rose Marie," "Song of the Flame," "Wildflower," and other current musical comedies, receives weekly royalties amounting to $14,700 from the many companies. Victor Schertzinger, author of both the words and music of the popular "Marcheta," received $50 for his composition, which netted the publishers a profit of $250,000.

Father—"What have you done with the money I gave you?"

Boy—"I gave it to a poor old woman"—

"That's a good boy."

"A poor old woman who sells ice-cream cones."

Add to "What the World Needs"—more taxicabs, especially in New York. There was a vacant space of four feet noticed recently on Forty-third Street, New York, and not a taxicab in it. However, this was unusual, and probably will never happen again.

There are seven words needed to complete this anagram, all of them containing the same four letters:

—— and —— are Bible names,
——, also, but —— is not.
—— was a place of banishment.
A —— is a package of merchandise,
And if you're —— you'll guess the lot.

Answer next week.

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